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HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICES.

Maj. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, Headquarters Army of Kentucky, No. 76 Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

Brig Gen Jere T. Boyle, Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth.

Capt. Julius Fessel, Assistant Inspector General of Cavalry, Corner of Third and Jefferson.

Lieut. Sawyer, Ordnance Office, Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

Col. M. Seawell, United States Mustering Officer, Walnut, between First and Second streets, south side.

Maj. Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster for Kentucky and Tennessee, Green and Third.

Capt. W. F. Harris, United States Quartermaster, Main street, above the Galt House.

KENTUCKY OFFICES.

Governor and Secretary of State, No. 521 Sixth street, between Walnut and Green.

Adjt. Gen John W. Finnell, Headquarters Kentucky Volunteers, same location.

Acting Quartermaster General, of Kentucky State Guard for Louisville and Jefferson county, Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Dudley, Quartermaster General Kentucky Volunteers, Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

State Auditor, Main street, next to Bank of Kentucky.

State Treasurer, same location.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Saturday, Nov.* 15.—John Pullen and Vau Reed, charged with assaulting Richard Thomasson. John Pullen was discharged, and Reed held over to answer an indictment before the Grand Jury.

Nancy Real was presented on the charge of vagrancy. Bail in $100 for three months.

Margaret Collins, charged with stealing a shawl from Thomas Hicks worth over four dollars. Held over in $300 to answer.

James Goff, charged with stealing a horse from Thomas Scott, in Franklin county. Continued.

☞ The trouble and confusion which prevailed at Danville during the rebel occupation compelled the faculty of Centre College to suspend educational exercises for several weeks, but they were resumed under the stars and stripes. By the way the Paris Citizen has its head so full of Confederate raids and guerilla attacks that it tells us of the College "its *secessions* were opened at the regular time." It is e c however to detect and expurgate its funny error.

THE WOMEN THE CAUSE OF THE RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.—The opposition which the Draft Commissioner of Ozankee county, Wis., had to encounter was from the women, not the men. The men looked on complacently. To all appearances they were willing to go; but the women had no notion of letting them, and, to prevent the possibility of such a disaster, they made a dead set on the officer with clubs, bludgeons, sticks, stones, &c., broke his head, smashed the draft box, and in divers other ways put the Commissioner *hors du combat*. The victim telegraphed to Milwaukie for protection against the Amazons.

☞ A letter from Mr. Perry, nurse in Hospital No. 7, at Bowling Green, says the general health of the patients has much improved, and there have been only four deaths in two weeks out of one hundred and seventy cases. Presly Seymour, company B, 97th Ohio, died on the 9th, and Richard J. Barr, company K, 100th Illinois, on the 13th November. Mr. Perry intercedes earnestly for the more prompt payment of sick soldiers in hospitals, that they may have the means of purchasing little delicacies. This should certainly meet with prompt attention.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED AT BOWLING GREEN.—We are requested by the Sanitary Commission to state that one of its agents will go to Bowling Green Tuesday with hospital supplies. The need is urgent, and our benevolent citizens can do great good by sending Monday morning, to the rooms of the Commission, on Fifth street, nutritious articles, such as tea, white sugar, tapioca, butter, eggs, crackers, dried fruit, &c. Contributions of woollen socks, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., will also be very useful.

HOMICIDE.—Thomas H. Carlisle, at one time a lawyer of St. Louis, was killed in Kaskaskia, a few days since, by a man named Watson. Carlisle was a law partner of Truston Polk; was appointed one of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis; and was supposed to be a pretty strong secessionist. After he was ousted from that office, he took up his residence, it seems, somewhere opposite Ste. Genevieve, and has remained in seclusion ever since. The circumstances which led to his death are not known.

PASTED SHOES.—Some of the regiments attached to the Army of the Potomac had issued to them, while at Harper's Ferry, the requisite number of new shoes to which they were entitled. Some of these same shoes are now without soles. Upon examination it has been discovered that neither pegs nor thread were used in the manufacture of the same, but that the soles were merely pasted on. Efforts will be made to discover the contractor furnishing this particular lot.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—From statistics recently published it appears that the total number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both North and South, in 1861, was 984,938, having 6,125 ministers. The total returns from thirty-eight Northern Conferences on the question of lay delegates, sums up as follows: Ministers, 1,078 for, and 2,423 against; members, 21,539 for, and 34,553 against.

STATE OF INSURANCE IN RICHMOND.—The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Richmond, has declared a dividend of ten per cent out of the profits of the past six months. The Virginia Life Insurance Company has declared a dividend of $5 per share on their profits for the same period. The dividends declared by manufacturing and coal companies have no been announced for some time.

GEN. JAMESON.—Gen. Charles D. Jameson, who recently died in Maine, was a protuinent politician, and was a delegate to the Charleston Conventon, where he supported Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. He was a candidate for Governor at the last two elections in Maine.

☞ It is said that, when the Confederates take any of the United States troops prisoners now-a-days, they parole them not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy or the Indians of the Northwest.

☞ The bark Restless, a sailing craft of our navy, has made no less than seventeen captures of prizes (English and rebel) since the 14th of February last. She is commanded by Lieut. Edward Conroy.

☞ Three thousand carbines, made for the State of Indiana on contract, have failed to pass the inspection of the officers of the War Department. They were intended for our Indiana cavalry.

☞ A burly drunken German named Geo. Straub assaulted Mayor Mulvy, in Madison, Ind., on Thursday, and beat him terribly before assistance could be rendered. Straub is under arrest.

☞ It is stated that Major-General H. G. Wright is about to retire from the direction of the Department of the Ohio, and take a command in the field.

☞ The machine shop and two locomotives of the Columbus, Piqua & Indianapolis Railroad, at Columbus, were destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Loss heavy.

TOBACCO INJURED.—The Booneville (Warrick county, Ind.) Democrat says that the early frosts did considerable injury to the tobacco crop in that county.

☞ The steamers D. M. White and Jo Jaques were at Vincennes on Wednesday, unloading heavy cargoes of flour, grain, &c., from points below, and for shipment on the O. & M. R. R.

☞ Fourteen States have designated the 27th inst. as thanksgiving day.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond papers of the 8th have been received by way of Fortress Monroe, from which we copy the following:

A PICTURE OF RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal gets off the following very good notice of Richmond. No one can deny its truthfulness:

"Richmond has already suffered an increase in the numbers of her dangerous class that is quite alarming. Thieves, burglars, pickpockets, highwaymen, *nymphis du pave*, and the respectable gamblers swarm along the streets. The dexterity with which the laws are evaded is quite equal to the most accomplished tricks of the swell mobs of London and the *badauds* of Paris. Whisky and brandy are brought into town in large quantities every day, and sold at fifty cents a drink in spite of General Winder and his detectives. Sometimes the contraband article is brought in by the quarter cask, ingeniously concealed in a cord of wood, and sometimes in bladders hidden under the multitudinous petticoat of a French or German woman, whose husband keeps a fruit store or an eating saloon on Broad street. Garroting and street robbing are of common occurrence, and scarcely occasions remark. As if to add to the ease and impunity with which crime can be committed, the Superintendent of the City Gas Works has again cut short the supply of gas, and the street lamps are no longer lighted."

THE CITY.

It is well for the credit of the city that the Mayor and General Smith have at last fixed upon some plan for protecting the inhabitants from the assaults of rowdies and ruffians. As an instance of the pervading interest felt in regard to this matter, we copy the following from the Dunlap Appeal, of Tuesday:

"The municipal police of Richmond city have been able, in times gone by, to restrain the wicked from the perpetration of such crimes (as robbery, etc.), in Richmond, but under the present *regime*, it would require almost an army of policemen to cope with the organized bands which infest the capital. Nevertheless, we think Richmond owes it to Virginia to spare neither energy nor expense in putting down these bands; and if the city government be unable to do it, then let Gov. Letcher take the matter in hand, and secure the safety of the citizens of Virginia visiting their capital. It is truly a lamentable state of affairs that a Virginian cannot visit the capital of his own State without danger from the knife of the midnight assassin, or the 'billy' of the Baltimore Plug. The whole State is interested in putting down these robbers, and if some sufficient measures be not taken before, we have no doubt that the General Assembly when it meets will proceed to put them down in the most summary manner.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Extensive Forgery—Mayor's Court, Nov. 5. Hunter Talinferro, first door-keeper of the Virginia Senate, a youth of eighteen or twenty, was charged with forging the name of the Virginia Treasurer to a check for $164. It was given in testimony that seventeen forged checks, each for $14, in all, had been presented by the accused. The Mayor refused bail and committed young Taliaferro, who is from Stafford county, to jail.

Arrested on Sick and Wounded.—The special train from Gordonsville yesterday morning brought down a number of sick and wounded from that point, and from hospitals beyond. The wounded were principally those who received serious injuries in the battles around Manassas in August. Some of the more seriously wounded are yet unable to walk. They were all sent to the General Receiving Hospital in this city.

Yankee Deserters.—Seven men formerly belonging to the Yankee army were brought to Richmond yesterday and lodged in the Libby prison—two deserters from Gloucester Point and five from below the White House, at which point they met some Confederate soldiers and surrendered themselves. All of the party, the better to disguise themselves and get away without questioning, had donned citizens' clothing, which they had picked up every chance that was afforded till their supply was sufficient to make the coveted attempt. All of the men expressed the utmost repugnance at the idea of ever being sent to the North again.

Flag of Truce.—It is contemplated by General Winder to send off to-day 120 Yankee soldiers of those lately arrived, including the military portion of the crowd lately captured with the railway train near Manassas. They will be despatched to Varina about 12 o'clock to-day. The 160 men and officers of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, captured by Col. Imboden's cavalry, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are still held as hostages for the safe return of a party of our men held by the enemy, who they pretend to regard as outlaws because they belong to partisan ranger corps.

Arrival of Disabled Confederate Soldiers.—A Yankee steamboat arrived at Aiken's Landing on Wednesday night with seventy wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers, mostly taken in the late battle of Sharpsburg, Md. Such of them as had been brought up yesterday and placed in the hospitals here, report kind treatment on the part of the ladies of Baltimore and other places through which they passed in Maryland. Facilities for promptly removing wounded men from Aiken's to Richmond, which is still badly needed, will be a poor soldier, unable to help himself, is compelled to endure much suffering in consequence of delay in his removal.

Prisoners in the City.—The following is a correct enumeration of the number of prisoners in confinement yesterday at the Libby Prison and Castle Thunder: At the Libby Prison, prisoners of war, 224; citizen prisoners, 196; Confederates, 36; deserters from the Federals, 68; negroes, 57—total 571. At Castle Thunder, 290, of all kinds. Thirty-four soldiers were sent from there yesterday to Staunton, to be returned to their regiments.

Interesting to "Blockade Runners."—Hereafter all persons running the blockade from the North with goods, without a passport from this Government, subject themselves to arrest, and their goods to confiscation upon coming within the Confederate lines.

An Incident of the War.—Nearly a year ago a Yankee soldier, named Solomon Bell, was captured in the vicinity of Manassas and sent to this place, where, after undergoing an imprisonment of several months, he was exchanged and sent North. Arrived there, he rejoined the invading army and had the luck again to fall into the hands of our soldiers on the battle-field and was removed to Salisbury, North Carolina, for safe keeping. While there it leaked out that Bell had formerly been a citizen of Richmond. This fact became known by his writing a letter to his wife here, containing directions to sell off his house and lot at Rocketts, and household furniture, so as to be ready to accompany him on his next trip North. Bell being an alien enemy of a very decided sort, his property necessarily wns escheated to the Government which he was aiding to pull down. A few days since Deputy Marshal Henry Myers, by virtue of a process from the District Court, took possession of the property described in the letter of Solomon Bell to Mary Ann Bell, his wife, which will be sold in due time, and the proceeds paid over to the receiver of sequestered property. Solomon Bell was not long since brought from Salisbury, and is now an inmate of the Libby prison.

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The Mayor, Generals Smith and Winder, in a consultation yesterday, arranged their plans for the preservation of law and order in the city. A detachment of fifty military are to accompany the night watchmen in their rounds of duty, and the detectives of the Provost Marshal are to act in conjunction with them. Mayor Mayo yesterday visited Castle Thunder, and had an interview with Captain Alexander, in regard to the service of his guard, &c., and the arrangements seem to have been made for the arrest and incarceration of every male individual who cannot give a creditable account of himself and his means of livelihood, let him be clothed in fine broadcloth or in rags. Should no flagging occur in the efforts put forth, the day for the redemption of Richmond from thieves, garroters, "crackemen" and "footpads, dawns with a gleam that promises perfect day.

THE RETREAT FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 8.]

The Fincastle Express states, upon the authority of a citizen of that place direct from the Kanawha Valley, that General Echols, commanding our forces in that part of the State, was induced to fall back by the representations of a Yankee spy, who passed himself off as a Union officer. He came to the camp of Gen. Echols, and gave himself up as a prisoner, informing the General that a large force of the enemy was coming in his rear, by way of Nicholas Courthouse, and upon the representation of this party General Echols was induced to fall back. It turns out that the person who gave himself up was a Yankee spy, sent, doubtless, to Gen. Echols for the very purpose, which he, unfortunately, succeeded in accomplishing. He had upon his person a large quantity of counterfeit Confederate bills. This discovery was made in time to secure this acute Yankee as a prisoner, and we learn that he is now in the hands of General Echols. Our opinion is that he will soon try the strength of Sout ern hemp, or taste the sweets of Southern bullets.

This move of Gen. Echols, unless induced by the sternest necessity, is a most unfortunate one at present. We are not only cut off from securing, through the energy of our Governor, a large quantity of salt, but we have abandoned to the merciless enemy many warm friends and ardent supporters of the Government.

TAX DECISION.—Commissioner Bontwell has decided that an apothecary's license covers all articles usually sold by apothecaries, except spiritnous liquors and tobacco.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have elected Mr. Edward H. Tracy their president.

☞ Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., has been unanimously chosen President of Jefferson College, Pa.

☞ The rebel papers had an enormous story of the supplies Bragg had taken out of Kentucky, and were congratulating themselves on a feast of fat things. His train of spoils was reported to be forty miles long, and as rich in material as a caravan from Arabia Felix. The Vicksburg Whig, however, reduces the dimensions and value of Bragg's pile considerably in the following paragraph:

A citizen of our city just returned from Knoxville, who has been with General Bragg's army through Kentucky, informs us that they did not bring the amount of supplies out of Kentucky that we heretofore reported. They started with 8,000 fine beef cattle, about 500 of which were used on the march. They had 80,000 yards of jeans, but turned npabout half of it. They brought some other articles, but not in large quantities.

ARMY AWARDS.—The following awards were made at Cincinnati, on Friday, by Capt. Du Barry, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence:

A W Meal, 50 bbls flour, $5 65.
S C Rhoads, 100 bbls flour, $5 69.
J F Hesbolls, 118 bbls flour, $5 99.
Wm Odlum & Sons, 5,000 lbs pork, $6 75.
A J Crane & Co. 12,000 lbs bacon, 6½.
J C Crane & Co., 15,000 lbs bacon, 6½.
J P Cann & Co., 10,000 lbs bacon, 6½.

PAPER MONEY IN BOSTON.—The Boston Traveller, in a notice of the money market in that city, remarks:

The money market is overflowing with the local and general issues of paper money, at a difference of nearly one-third between them and the standard value of gold; so that a large deduction must be taken from all receivables, for sales of ships, real estate, merchandise, public securities, mortgages, and stocks of all kinds, in calculating profits. One thousand dollars now will purchase no more of anything than seven hundred would have done six months ago, when specie was at a nominal premium. To carry on the war expenses more legal tenders must be issued, which will be put in circulation, to increase the expansion of the currency, and augment the nominal inflation of prices. To keep pace, therefore, with the depreciation of paper what was worth seven in May, should bring ten at present, and more in future.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 12, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: As almost everybody now *has* the true policy to be pursued in the prosecution of the war, it may not be presumptuous in an humble individual to suggest one (which worked admirably until abolished), viz: The one pursued up to the time just after the battle of Fort Donelson. To this the pressure should alone be inquiry. The radicals were defeated in Congress in all their ultra measures. A healthy reaction setting in and Unionism gaining strength hourly in the seceded States. Our armies triumphant, and the rebellion about played out.

But in the midst of rejoicing, here comes the pressure like a thunderbolt in the shape of a special message, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., &c., the confiscation act, and so on—consequence gain to rebellion and we forced to fall back to starting point. Remove that pressure with the lever of conservatism, placed on the Constitution and Union, and it will be right. Our friends in the North have begun to use the lever; cheer them on with helping hands and approving smiles. What say you for KENTUCKY?

EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT ON HEALTH.—Seclusion from sunlight is one of the misfortunes of our civil zed modes of life. The same cause which makes potato vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars, operates to produce the pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health, and strength.

When in London some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a wide reputation for the cure of those diseases in which prostration and nervous derangement were prominent symptoms. I soon found the secret of success in the use made of sunshine. The slate roof had been removed, and a glass one substituted. The upper story was divided into sixteen small rooms, each one provided with a lounge, washing apparatus, &c. The patient, on entering his apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun. Lying on the lounge, and turning over, from time to time, each and every part of the body was thus exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several London physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases, which seemed waiting only for the shroud, were galvanized into life and health by this process.

Many years ago, I clergyman, who had for years been a victim to dyspepsia, and who had earnestly prayed for death as the only means of escape, came at length, through the advice of a mutual friend, to consult me. I advised the disuse of all medicines, the generous use of cracked wheat and good beef, and much exposure to the sun. To secure the last mentioned item, I directed him to build a close fence, covering a space of twenty feet square in his garden, and plant the earth within with something to occupy his mind and time. Then, when the weather was warm, shutting himself in, he was to busy himself quite nude with the cultivation of his vegetables, from ten to sixty minutes each day, always indulging in a thorough bath and vigorous friction before dressing. He was speedily and radically cured.

I was practising my profession in Buffalo, New York, during 49 and 51—those memorable cholera seasons. I saw at least five cases of cholera on the shady side of the street and houses, to one on the sunny side.

Who has not read Florence Nightingale's observations in the Crimea in regard to the typhoid fever, as between the sunny and shady side of the military hospitals? In St. Petersburg, the shady side of the military hospitals was so notoriously unfavorable to the sick soldiers, that the Czar decreed them into disuse.

The shade trees about our dwellings have done something to make our wives pale and feeble. Is it not enough that our women should have placed between them and the great fountain of light and life six inches of brick wall, without the addition of twenty feet of green leaves? Trees ought never to stand near enough to our houses to cast a shade upon them; and, if the blinds were removed, and nothing but a curtain within, with which to lessen hottest days on the intensity of the heat, it would add greatly to the tone of our nerves and our general vigor.

The piazzas which project over the lower story always make that inferior to the upper story, especially for sleeping purposes. I cured, during my professional career, a great many cases of rheumatism, by advising the patients to leave a bedroom shaded by trees or a broad piazza, and sleep in a room and a bed which are constantly dried and purified by the direct rays of the sun.

Lewis' Journal of Physical Culture.

DISASTROUS FIRE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On this (Wednesday) morning the express train on G. W. R. bound west took fire below London, from a spark from the locomotive. The conductor was four miles from a water tank, but the train was put to its utmost speed to reach a station, while the mail agent, baggage, and expressmen, finding their safety in a hot locality, crawled out and clung to their cars. The fire, however, had obtained such headway that, when a station was reached, the contents of the mail, express, and baggage cars were consumed. Nothing was saved from the mail or baggage car except the iron safe of the express company. The conductor states that he had the largest quantity of baggage that was passed over the road for some time, every particle of which was consumed.

On hearing of the disaster the company, with their usual promptness and liberality, requested the passengers to make out a statement of loss, and each one was promptly paid to the uttermost farthing. The conductor and other employes did their uttermost to save the property, but it was of no avail. However the passenger cars were saved without serious injury.—*Detroit Advertiser, 12th.*

An Iron Egg.—In Dresden there is an iron egg, the history of which is something like this: A young prince sent this iron egg to a lady to whom he was betrothed. She received it in her hand, and looked at it with disdain. In her indignation that he should send her such a gift, she cast it to the earth. When it touched the ground, a spring cunningly hidden in the egg opened, and a silver yolk rolled out. She touched a secret spring in the yolk, and a golden chicken revealed; she touched a spring in the chicken, and a ruby crown was found within; she touched a spring in the crown, and within it was a diamond marriage ring. There is a moral to the story.

Humphrey Marshall in Virginia.—The Abingdon Virginian announces the arrival there of General Humphrey Marshall, with a portion of his command. It is added that as soon as he can get his forces together and properly organized he will move to a point where his men will find something to do.

Richmond Whig, 10th.

[From the Metropolitan Record.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

Letter from the Archbishop of New York to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: It is now more than twenty-three years since I had the pleasure of being introduced to you on the railroad train between Albany and Utica. Opportunities for cultivating more intimately that first acquaintance have been few and far between. Still, as a personal friend, apart from what they commonly call politics, I have always recognized you, in my own mind, as a true, unflinching man, of upright principle.

As for myself, I cannot say that I ever belonged to any political party, and yet, since my return from Europe, certain nominally Catholic papers have written me down as a politician. Much allowance must be made for such writers. They assume that my going to Europe was for a political, and not a national purpose; in fact, they seem, or choose to appear, as incompetent to distinguish between what is vulgarly called a politician and a patriot. Of the two, I would prefer to be considered a patriot rather than a politician. Before the outbreak of this melancholy civil war it is known to you, my dear Governor, that I foresaw the coming calamity. I wrote to distinguished persons in the South praying and beseeching that they should exercise their influence for the perpetuation of peace, or rather against the disruption of the Union. In my own sphere in New York I left nothing undone to soothe bitter prejudices, especially on the part of abolitionists, with a view, and even in hope, that the domestic strife which has since overtaken us might be arrested and turned aside.

It is just one year and eight days since it was desired, by a telegraphic communication, that I should visit the city of Washington on public business. I obeyed the summons. I spoke my mind freely. It was thought that, in the perils of the nation, at that time, I could be useful in promoting the interests of the commonwealth and of humanity if I would consent to go to Europe and exercise whatever little influence I might possess in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our sad quarrel.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory that, during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spent in Washington, I declined the acceptance of what would be to persons not of my rank a great honor. I did not absolutely refuse before deciding, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and dear to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabinet to which you belong, but by the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as I had been suggested was a personal request, and would be considered as a personal favor. In three minutes I decided that, without consulting anybody, I should embark as a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper for me to make public. For certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the both sides of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ toward the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red river, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristian language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic archbishop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so. If you, in Washington, are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where, or from what source, you can expect friendship or protection. Since my return I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but not for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Some have called it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of blood-spilling. Nothing of that kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament or of my ecclesiastical training. From the slight correspondence between us, you can bear me witness that I pleaded in every line for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope of its preservation remained. When all hope of this kind had passed away I was for a vigorous prosecution of our melancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendency.

In my return from Europe I knew it was expected that I should make, in writing or otherwise, some observations of my experience abroad that would reach the public generally. These observations were made in the Cathedral of St. Patrick on the 18th of August. They consisted of a very simple narrative of my experience in different countries of Europe during my absence from New York. Toward the close of my remarks I was heard to express with perhaps more energy than had been employed in the simple narrative.

One was the advocacy of conscription in preference to the dragging business of enlistment and volunteering. Perhaps some may have thought that it was unbecoming for me, in a Catholic pulpit, to have expressed my opinion on this topic. But I knew that the country, which I had no reason not to love, was being agonized by civil war. And besides, on reflection, I consider that conscription, sometimes called drafting, is the only fair, open, honest mode by which a nation can support its rights, and, in case of danger, its own independence.

Many of my hearers on that occasion confounded the conscription with the abominable practice of the "press gang, during the war between England and France. This, of course, was their mistake, not mine. France is a military nation, and a great nation; and its system of conscription, although at periods of great national necessity, verging in its operation to almost cruelty, in taking from the family, one after another, of the sons who might be otherwise the hope and the stay, and consolation of their aged parents, is, notwithstanding, still an impartial mode of providing for national defence and honor. Yet, on the whole, there is no system in civilized countries so just, so equitable, and so efficient in raising an army of defence as the system of conscription rightly administered. If it can be dispensed with by the multitude of volunteers, of course there would be no objection to that result. But a Government must execute the office for which it was appointed, and for the execution of the functions of which it is supposed to have ample means, or else it should abdicate.

The other idea was, that either by volunteers or by conscription, if we have a Government which we recognize as legitimate, it should multiply its powers by thousands and hundreds of thousands, even millions, to the extent of existing necessity for the putting down of civil war. This was not expressed as the gratuitous advice of a speaker in the pulpit, but suggested as an intimation, that, if he had any advice to offer for the councils of the nation, that advice would be what he now expressed.

On this question there may be different opinions, in regard to which I have not an additional word to say. It may be humanity to allow conflicting brethren of the same nation to protract and drag onward for a period of ten years to come, the bloodshed with which they are reciprocally now so familiar.

Another view of humanity and mercy is that which I suggested, namely, that the melancholy contest should be brought to a close with as little delay as possible. The reason that operates and still operates on my mind in favor of this view of humanity, as compared or in contrast with the other is, that so far as my knowledge of history warrants a conclusion, the most bunonne battle in any military strife, whether of a foreign or domestic character, has been invariably the battle which put an end to the war.

If there any possible means of settling our domestic strife in a peaceful and bloodless manner, I hope you will believe that no one in this country is or can be more prepared to aid in bringing about such a result. As it is, however, I consider myself as perfectly useless in such an enterprise, though by no means unsolicitous in reference to the momentous consequences impending upon us like a dark cloud, which furnishes no ray of light either on its under or upper margin. Believe me, my dear Governor, as ever, your devoted friend and servant,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

SALT.—The Extraordinary high price demanded for salt is somewhat astonishing. We have seen wagon load after wagon load leaving the city lately, the purchasers paying $4 50 per barrel, an unprecedented price since the advent of civilization. This, as we have before stated, is owing to the low water, and the difficulty attendant upon the transportation of the article. And the worst of it is that the prospect of a reduction is not at all probable. Even a good rise in the river would not help us much, for in that event there will be a great demand and a great rush for salt at the works, and the manufacturers will "slap up the prices," from $3 50 perhaps to $4 00. This condition of things will interfere materially with the pork packing business.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

RIGHT REV. P. RESCH. GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. T. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

No. 36 Main street, between Front and Columbia sts., nearly opposite the Market House.

nll dlw* CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—
200 sacks Coffee (choice Rio Coffee;
200 hhds prime N. O Sugar;
100 hhds choice Refined Yellow Sugar;
Open kettle Clarified, Refined, and Powdered Sugar;
All for sale at lowest market rates by
R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
nll dlw* 36 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

TEAS AND TOBACCOS—A fine assortment of all grades Teas and Tobaccos for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
nll dlw* 36 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

S. A. ATCHISON. C. K. FAIRFAX.

ATCHISON & FAIRFAX,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors of Claims arising from Losses and Damages by the Army and Navy during the Civil War,

ALSO

PENSION, BOUNTY, MONEY, ARREARAGES OF PAY, &c.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP with several eminent Attorneys in Washington city, who propose to devote themselves exclusively to prosecuting the following classes of claims, viz:

1st. Where Grounds, Buildings, Wharf-Boats, &c., have been *merely occupied* by the Army or Navy of the U. S. and the claim is for rent.

2d. Where the Grounds, Building Boats, &c., have been *injured or destroyed* by the Army or Navy whilst occupying the same or whilst building or loading.

3d. Where property of any kind has been *seized and taken for the use* of the Army or Navy, with or without receipts, and not paid for.

4th. Where property has been *destroyed or injured* by our soldiers acting under orders or in derogation of the rests and of proper discipline.

5th. Where the property has suffered *injury or destruction* by any way as the direct consequence of its occupation or use by said Army or Navy.

6th. Where the Slaves of *loyal* citizens have been manumitted by the Army or Navy.

We feel assured that we can offer facilities for securing these claims which have not been, or can be met with in the country, and can offer inducements that no other Agents can offer.

Business of every other character in our profession solicited.

Call on us at our office, on Court Place, or address ATCHISON & FAIRFAX,
Box No. 429, Louisville, Ky.

ns bkm6f

FINE APPLES.

I HAVE FOR SALE SIXTY BARRELS OF Selected Apples, in excellent order for keeping, New York Pippins and Pryor Reds. DR. HUSE,
o21 dtf Corner of Third and Jefferson.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Paducah, Ky., Oct. 25, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 19th day of November next, for furnishing—

13,000 Three thousand tons of first-class Timothy Hay, well pressed, and delivered in good, stout barges or boats, each boat load to be accompanied by the affidavit of at least one reliable person stating the quantity of Hay contained therein.

50,000 Sixty thousand bushels of sound, merchantable shelled Corn (56 lbs to the bushel), put up in new gunny bags (or otherwise if so stipulated in the contract), and delivered in any quantities on the opinion of the undersigned the wants of the service may require.

50,000 Twenty thousand bushels of Oats (32 lbs to the bushel), to be clean and sound, and delivered in a similar manner, and subject to the same provisions as Corn.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids made, and of increasing or diminishing the quantity of Hay, Oats, and Corn one-third each. Bids must be made in the name of *all the parties connected with the transaction*. On the back, or attached to the bid, will be required another, signed by two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will execute the contract, with approved surety for its performance if awarded to him. Payments will be made by the Government in suitable quotas, at convenient times in ten days from the date of contract, the terms of which are substantially stated in the advertisement.

It is particularly requested that bidders be present at the opening of their proposals. Without positive knowledge that the parties are reliable, no bids will be selected upon unless the persons making them are present at the opening.

Forms for making proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

C. A. PIERCE,
o24 dtNov15 Capt. A. A. Q. M.

GENTLEMEN'S

Outfitting Establishment.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

Corner Main and Fourth sts.,

WHERE EVERYTHING CAN BE FOUND APPERTAINING to a Gentleman's Wardrobe—

CLOTHING of all kinds;
SHIRTS of all kinds;
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS of all kinds;
SOCKS of all kinds.

m23 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

MADAME F. CERF,

PARIS MILLINER,

409 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, south side,

HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK, and opened the largest and most desirable stock of

Millinery Goods,

Comprising Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps, and a general assortment of articles in my line, all of which I offer at the most reasonable prices. Ladies of Louisville and vicinity will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. o16 d2m

TO ARMY SUTLERS.

MADDUX BROTHERS,

No. 27 Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Dealers in all kinds of

MANUFACTURED & FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,

Also Manufacturers of

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

Attention is invited to a very extensive stock well adapted to the Army Trade. of d3m

INSTRUCTION ON GUITAR, VIOLIN, AND FLUTE.

MR. A. JANECK TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the public that he will commence a series of lessons on the above instruments, and will be found at Messrs. Tripp & Cragg's Music Store from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

o22 dtm*

C. COGGESHALL'S

ELASTIC ROOFING.

The Best Material Now in Use.

ALL PERSONS HAVING TIN, IRON, OR COMPOSITION ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use COGGESHALL'S CEMENT.

STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD MEN will find it to their interest to call and examine our CANVAS ROOFS.

Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

o2 d

OTTER CREEK MILLS

196

XXX

Anti-Humbug Family Flour.

S. P. STIBBETT.

FOR SALE ONLY by H. FRIEGLEN & SON, Fifth street, one door north of Main. oc4

SUGAR—
75 hhds fair to choice New Orleans Sugar,
50 hhds Clarified Sugar;
In store and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

Matches.

150 CASES MATCHES, VARIOUS KINDS, in store and for sale by ORRIN RAWSON, 326 Main street. n10

STAGG'S HAMS—300 Stagg's Hams for sale by HIBBITT & CO. n11

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD YOUNG,

Nos. 243 and 45 Arch street, Philadelphia.

On hand an assortment of

Pipes, Ten-Pin and Bagatelle Balls, Also Vegetable Ivory Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

o20 d3m

COAL FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE.

I HAVE SIXTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF THE best quality of Pittsburg Coal that I wish to close out. Dealers and large consumers would do well to call on me, on board my new boat, at the foot of Fifth street, or apply to Chas. Miller & Co., Fourth street.

n5 dtf Capt. D. O. PARE.

Lands—To All Wanting Farms.

LARGE AND THRIVING SETTLEMENT OF Vineland now in course of settlement, 30 miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad; rich soil; produces huge crops; twenty acres at from $1 to $2 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland county, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

n6 d10*

H. SEEKAMP..... JOE. WAHL

CITY EXCHANGE,

Corner of Sixth and Court Place.

The Proprietors would take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they have fitted up in handsome style a RESTAURANT, where can be found at all hours the delicacies and luxuries of the season, selected by an experienced purveyor. Oysters in the shell and otherwise, and every description of game, will be kept constantly on hand and served up in a superior manner. Also, the choicest brands of wines, liquors, and cigars constitute the best brands. They open this morning with an extra lunch. Come and see them. H. SEEKAMP & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. M. INGALLS,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Daily Journal, delivered in the city......$10 00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily per year......8 00
Daily per month......75
Country Daily (half-sheet) per year......5 00
Country Daily (half sheet) per month......50
Tri-Weekly per year......5 00
Tri-Weekly per month......50
Weekly per year......2 00
Weekly per year in clubs of five, each......1 50

All subscriptions out of the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Ten Lines Agate or less, Daily:

2d or 3d page.		1st or 4th page.
1 insertion, $0 75	1 month, $7 00	1 month, $5 00
2 insertions, 1 00	2 months, 13 00	2 months, 9 00
3 insertions, 1 25	3 months, 18 00	3 months, 12 00
4 insertions, 1 50	6 months, 30 00	6 months, 18 00
5 insertions, 1 75	12 months, 55 00	12 months, 30 00
6 insertions, 2 00		

Each additional square one half the above rates.

Wants, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriage and Deaths 50 cents. Obituaries 50 cents or more according to space occupied.

Weekly Paper—One dollar a square for first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line, each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

We take the following passage from an article in a late number of that able and leading Republican paper the New York Times:

Universal emancipation is to be received as an accomplished fact, after the first of January. After that day, it will be claimed of the seceded States (and soon of all the States), as it is claimed of England, that "a slave cannot breathe on its soil." And such will be our national faith and policy *for ever*. But what settlement shall be made of the ignorant and penniless millions that are so soon to be ushered upon freedom? Deportation and colonization in foreign countries is simply absurd. It is the wildest and most impossible of schemes. In the South the blacks must have their homes. But in what parts of the South—under what political system—in what relation to the whites, and in what relation to the State and National Governments? These are problems difficult to solve, and yet unspeakably important in their solution to the happiness of all the millions of both races.

Here the Editor of the Times tells us that all of the millions of slaves in the United States are soon to be emancipated, and that any scheme of transporting or sending them out of the country is wild and impossible—that they must, in whatever relation to the whites and to the State and National Governments, remain in the South. But we do not see why he seems to regard as uncertain the nature of the condition in which they are to live. The "universal emancipation," that he insists on, precludes the idea of their being slaves, and, if they are not slaves, they must, in spite of any absurd and impracticable attempt at a system of Mexican peonage or San Domingo apprenticeship, be free—free to all intents and purposes. We do not suppose that he has any doubt at all upon this subject. He unquestionably expects all the myriads of slaves in the South to remain there, just as free as the white citizens, at liberty to labor as they please, and to be as idle as they please.

This, so far as we can learn, is the view taken by all or nearly all of the Republican leaders. Their fixed theory is that the millions of slaves are to inhabit the South as free men, confined, penned up by Northern legislation within the Southern domain, not permitted to set foot, without punishment, upon the soil of any State now free. But what fact or argument or fancy can have made them think that the white citizens of the South will ever submit to such a condition of things, we are at a loss to conceive. The white men of the South might perhaps be destroyed by fire and sword, or they might possibly be driven utterly from their section, leaving it either uninhabited or peopled only by the freed blacks, but there is no earthly or even heavenly truth more unquestionable than that they will never live with their present slaves except as owners and master.

If the abolition party, the republican party, or any other party expects, that, after the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, the Southern States will occupy any other position in the Union than that of perfect equality with the Northern States, such party, unless it shall abandon its chimerical expectation, will very soon find itself annihilated. The Southern States will have and exercise, after the Union shall be restored, just the same rights and prerogatives that they had and exercised before the rebellion broke out, and any theory that they must or will permit their multitudinous hosts of slaves to be cooped up as free rovers and licensed vagabonds within their borders is most thoroughly preposterous. We know well that the war must of necessity, in the natural course of events, inflict tremendous injuries upon the slave interests, and to that necessity all loyal men South and North will unmurmuringly submit, but the great mass of the blacks will remain where they are and exactly in the condition in which they are, their relation with their masters being neither changed nor modified in any essential or even unessential particular. No other result is possible.

The President's proclamation of an intention to proclaim abolition has had its day. It has strengthened the rebellion in the South, created divisions and strifes and caused the defeat of its advocates in the North, and weakened and disgraced us in Europe. We know that the President meant well in issuing it, and we trust that he will do well by repealing it or suffering it to pass off as a dead letter. As we have said, we expect that the prosecution of the war in the South, if the rebels by their obstinacy compel us to prosecute it there, will interfere greatly with the slave interests. A hundred times we earnestly warned our Southern friends two years ago that this would inevitably be the case, if, by secession, they should inaugurate war, and Heaven knows they have found our warnings partially, and will find them wholly verified. They are destined to find that they will, in consequence of the war, have fewer slaves, and that those they do have will be rendered more intractable and less valuable than at present. They will find the amount of their slave property diminished and its necessary evils and dangers increased. Yet under no supposable circumstances can the evils of slavery be comparable to those of a condition of society composed principally of manumitted slaves.

The Times suggests some of the questions that would spring up for solution in Congress if the emancipation proclamation should be carried out—in what parts of the South the freed blacks should live—under what political system—in what relation to the whites—and in what relation to the State and National Governments; and the Editor speaks of these questions as difficult to solve and yet of unspeakable importance. Yes, those questions and fifty more would spring up, all so difficult to solve that their solution would be absolutely impracticable. The solution, whether attempted by a Congress composed exclusively of members from States now loyal or of members from all the thirty-four States, would soon be seen to be among the wildest of impossibilities. Our raging and perplexed politicians would find themselves at sea in tempest and night with neither star nor compass to guide them. They would have no precedent in the world's history to enlighten their action, for never were politicians or statesmen called on to adjust such difficulties as would require adjustment. Even the greatest men that ever figured in our country's age of great men would not be able, if still alive, to settle the tremendous problems of the time, for no settlement whatever would deserve to be called one. Of course we need not say how hopeless and even ridiculous the undertaking would be in the hands of the fanatical and wrangling pigmies, who now, unfortunately for our people and for mankind, have the control of public affairs. Then why should we, by carrying the emancipation proclamation into effect, bring all these insolvable and terrible questions upon the country? Why not rather render obedience to the late resounding verdict of the people by reconstructing the Union upon its old foundation and re-establishing the order of things under which we prospered for

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The friends and apologists of the traitors who have left this State to return as its armed invaders assert in many instances that they were remaining quietly at home and would so have continued if "Lincoln's hirelings" had not been sent to arrest them, and that they were thus driven from the State and into the Confederate army. This is said of Humphrey Marshall, but we feel confident that the assertion is untrue. At the time he left the State, about one year ago, Judge Pryor, of Covington, had made an arrangement with General Anderson, who was then in command here, that if the men who were in camp at some mill in Owen county would disperse and go home none of them should be arrested. Marshall replied to Gen. Anderson's letter to Judge Pryor claiming the right, *under the Constitution*, to drill citizens who might assemble for that purpose. Publicity was given to that letter at the time through the newspapers, and, immediately after, the intelligence from Humphrey was that he had left in the night, passing through Shelby county in disguise and joining the rebel camp near Bloomfield in Nelson county. Now we have no doubt that some persons have been made to believe that process had been issued for their arrest, for the men who were active in getting up recruits for the Confederacy told them what they knew to be false in order to entice them from home, but Humphrey Marshall was not one of that class of dupes. He was a conscious traitor; he was not precipitated into revolution, but approached it with deliberation; it was not with him, as Humphrey's fat prototype, Sir John Falstaff, said of the Earl of Worcester:

"Rebellion lay in his way, and he found it."

But he planned secretly; he used all his influence to aid the scoundrels who had invaded the State with fire and sword, and finally he went off to join the congenial herd of horse-thieves. And yet his friends have been for a year past palliating his black villainy, and crying out in substance: "Poor man, he was persecuted, driven from his home, compelled to take the part he has taken, merely because his opinions were not those of the abolitionists." It is high time to put a stop to such nonsense to call things by their right names, and to deal with treason as it deserves to be dealt with.

The Philadelphia North American prefaces some comments upon the position of the war in the Southwest with this paragraph:

General Rosecrans, profiting by the prompt lesson he received from Halleck, for his two days' delay at Corinth before starting to take command at Louisville, has reversed the singular policy of Buell, and, instead of standing upon the defensive in Kentucky, has already reached Nashville. Here is the difference between a general who means to fight and one who was averse to it.

Now we have every confidence in the gallant hero of Rich mountain and Iuka, but Gen. Rosecrans does not wish to obtain fame or commendation at the expense of any brother officer. He has not "reversed the policy of Buell" by assuming the offensive, for the Army of the Ohio from the time it left Tennessee, about two months ago, was never on the defensive, except when it was interposed between Bragg and the city of Louisville. This was but momentary, and Buell's divisions immediately started in pursuit of the rebels; he was unfortunate in not bringing them to a general engagement, but he drove them, dispirited and broken, from the State, and thus opened the way for the easy advance of Gen. Rosecrans to the relief of Nashville, after the very method which Gen. Buell had predetermined and commenced before he was superseded. Let us look to the future cheerfully; we hope to be able to record many splendid achievements of the chivalric Rosecrans; we expect that he will redeem East Tennessee and break the rebel connections between the East and West, but we do not ask him to accomplish impossibilities. He has now the material to work with, a splendid, well-appointed army, and we have faith that he will wield it successfully. We cannot but think how much easier it is for our contemporaries of the North American to set in their cosy sanctums between the Girard Bank and the Philadelphia Exchange and find fault with our military leaders than it is to set squadrons in the field and know the divisions of an army.

Gov. Robinson's proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for all His mercies to us, individually as well as nationally, will we trust meet a general observance, "to the end that we may manifest in a proper spirit our dependence upon Him and supplicate His omnipotent power to protect and guard us from future misfortunes as a nation." In Governor Robinson's official paper, a pure religious feeling is mingled with an ardent love of country. We have, amid all the desolation and distress brought upon us by our unhappy domestic feuds, much for which to be truly thankful; the annual pestilence which usually scourges the Southern States has been mitigated in a most providential manner, and the full granaries of our agricultural States will avert the added horror of famine from the inevitable and terrible results of war. Let us then in a contrite spirit approach the mercy seat, and, while we offer our thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, let us draw consolation from the divine assurance that He chasteneth whom He loveth.

It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place.
New York Times.

Yes, if the learning of this fact is a "satisfaction", we should think it would be "a melancholy" one, especially to the President, whose perspicacity the fact excuses at the expense of his integrity.

However, this is not the first or the gravest occasion the President has had to exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

Everywhere in the South the rebels are mustering slave troops. Well, let them muster black troops, red troops, and troops of as many other colors as they please, for they will have to "strike their colors", no matter how many colors they may have. Our ensign is the "red, white, and blue", but, looking at the Indians, white folks, and niggers in the rebel ranks, we conclude that theirs should be the red, white, and black.

A rebel lady, writing to the Richmond Examiner about what she saw upon the field near Circleville after the battle, says, "here lay a bloody sword, there a bruised pistol, and next perhaps a musket with its lock shattered or its breech broken off." We fear that her modesty was sadly shocked if she saw many guns or "sons of guns" without their breeches.

At the last dates from Vicksburg, fresh meat was from forty to fifty cents per pound, and everything else in proportion. Prices are nearly the same throughout all the rebel cities. Of course this thing can't last long. It can't last two months. The rebellion is starving to death. Hunger is already inaugurating anarchy.

That big rascal Humphrey Marshall complains bitterly that in every military movement, he is "obstructed" by his superiors in command. As to be obstructed is to be damned, we suppose we may say of Humphrey (notwithstanding the rather ugly sound of the words) that he is a damned rascal.

The account of "the last Hours of Gen. Mitchell" is very interesting. The world has seen no account of the last hours of Jeff. Davis, but it would like to.

If we were in Col. Tom Ford's place, we would go at once to the grape-vine telegraph office and borrow a few feet of grape-vine for immediate use.

The Army of the Potomac cheered McClellan loudly as he went. And it cheered Burnside no less loudly as he came.

Colonel Miles, fortunately for himself,

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, with regard to the removal of General McClellan, it is asserted by the friends of the President that he was the last man to consent to the same; that it was recommended at first by General Halleck, and agreed to by at least five members of the Cabinet, and finally by Mr. Lincoln. It would be idle to say that the removal caused no disappointment among his friends and a considerable portion of his army, but the disappointment is believed to have been forgotten, and no untoward result is anticipated.

There are some lessons which General Halleck may ponder on with advantage to himself. Whatever his designs or hopes may be for the future, he has no seat in the popular affections. The radicals will use him, but they will throw him away when they are done with him. He aids them to crush his friend to-day. They will find a Fremont to aid them in crushing him to-morrow.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We trust General Halleck does not stand in need of this lesson; but the careful consideration of it can do him no hurt.

All the statements of Gen. Halleck may be true, and yet supplies may have been insufficient in the army. That they were, in fact, is the almost uniform testimony of correspondents with the army.—*Lou. Democrat.*

The fact is also attested by the telegraphic announcement that supplies for the Army of the Potomac have been arriving briskly since the change of commanders.

The Editor of the Boston Courier says, "the law is mightier than the sword." If he were to have both tried on him, he might change his mind.

THE POSITION OF CONSERVATIVES.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

If there is any man in the large number of the readers of the Journal who esteems the recent elections to have been insignificant or frivolous, or as the expression merely of the "Democratic" party on old issues—will he listen to me while I talk awhile to him, that I may attempt to bring to his view facts and speculations worthy of his consideration?

First, then, my dear sir, it is the veriest fal de rol to speak at all about old party lines. The Locofoco and Whig parties of *our* day are long since dead organizations. These expired with the death of Clay and Webster, and on the fated day of the Charleston Convention, when the Union was dissolved. The slavery issue thenceforth was uppermost; and a powerful body of men resolved to try conclusions with the Southern *conspirators*, which has resulted in civil war.

Now the South was "precipitated" into a revolution. The hell-banner of Yancey had its triumph. Except only South Carolina, secession came reluctantly. At the outset of the war a very large amount of Union feeling was suppressed by a reign of terror. There can be no doubt but that the fire on Sumpter was, at the time, regarded as rash and accursed by a very large body of conservative Union men throughout the South, who detested the principles of that detestable State quite as much as we do the representative views of Massachusetts. But, alas, by degrees, all this was changed. Not by the blockade; not even by invasion was this done. It was accomplished by radical legislation, sermons, harangues, newspapers, and proclamations, until, finally, the conspirators were enabled to take our record in their polluted hands, and, holding it up, exclaim: Behold! Here is the verification of all we told you. The election of Lincoln meant abolition. Arouse, or you will be bound head and foot and reduced to penury and degradation, and your offspring will curse the sires who basely neglected a great duty in their day and generation.

Backed by the circumstances of the hour, this lying and scandalous appeal was terrible. It swept the last plank from under the Union men of the South. The result has proven that they have planned, and endured, and fought, and sacrificed only as desperate men can do, deceived by their teachers into the belief that their act is sublime.

Now, on the theory that this is a rebellion, is it not eminently wise and proper to assure the people of the South that the North, that the President, are not waging an abolition war? But, on the contrary, that the sense of our people is averse to the slightest infringement of the compact of the Constitution on either side, North or South? In this, there is no *concession* to the South—hereby is only declared by the public voice what they understand, and what they will to be, the object for which the war is conducted. This is the ground, in fact, of Mr. Lincoln himself, who treats the emancipation of slavery purely on military grounds, to which theory and to any result that the South may choose to bring on their own heads as a consequence of this theory no loyal man objects.

Besides, events have developed in this connection which cannot be overlooked. It may be a phantom only, but surely it is a truth, that an apprehension is filling the brain of our conservative Northern working men that slavery is to compete with *them* for bread, unless the negro shall be kept within his natural limit by the point of the bayonet, if need be. Now all these Northern revolutionary elements are at once controlled by having it distinctly understood that the Government *will not* countenance the radical idea that this outlay of life and treasure has for its *object* the abolition of slavery. And good and wise men conceive that if this thing be fully comprehended in the South, we shall at once see the way to divide the South and to unite the North, repressing the sectional radicals, on both sides, to the contemptible limit which, in point of fact, belongs to them—and which it is the constant (and true) assertion of Republicans, does belong (only) to them.

The amount of this whole matter is, a loyal people, entirely united on the grand idea of restoring the Union, all acknowledging with pride and pleasure the lead of a respected and trusted President whom cheerfully they support, though they have differed as to the policy which should rule the war. They have submitted these differences to the test of an election, with perfect respect for the Executive, the majority clearly desiring that the Executive acts shall savor less of "extermination" and more of "reconstruction" than the radicals seem to demand. And cannot the people counsel the Chief Magistrate without offence! Disloyalty, forsooth! The country indeed were worth but little, if it contained such a body of "traitors" as have voted in the late elections on the conservative side. This writer knows that the result in New York has been achieved by the aid of hearty Lincoln men, who pronounce the fact to be that the President has been drifted from his original position, from their position, from the position of his Inaugural address, by the constant clamor and pressure of the Greeley school, which these enthusiasts and fanatics had, till now, persuaded the Executive, and perhaps themselves, to be the popular will—a conclusion to which the President came very reluctantly: and now he evidently must perceive that his own impressions were the correct ones.

Is there either treason, or opposition to the Chief Magistrate, my good reader, in what I have said here—assuming you to be, what Mr. Lincoln is, a patriot and not a fanatic? Do you perceive any safe method to conduct public affairs, in this crisis, short of preserving exactly the conditions of the old Union?

These indeed are times for thoughtful men. What with the onus of the emancipated negro, and the negroes to be emancipated (perhaps all of them by the military exigency) and the foreign complications of the question, the intrigues of France in Mexico to purchase a right to violate the sacred and necessary Monroe doctrine by the price of Southern recognition, so aiming at a vital change in commerce, based on a nominal tariff and an export duty on cotton, we have enough to task the statesman, and quite too much to afford to listen to the belittling pettitoggery of old-slang-party. Every man among us should vie in emulation now to ascend, under the lead of the President, to the topmost height of patriotism. And the

---

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sep21 distf Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND BANKERS,
63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. NEW YORK. ns d&wly

NOTICE.
TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent Interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.
A. BLAND, Banker,
j6 dtf No. 93 Main street.

Southern Bank Notes WANTED.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES
WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o21 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

A. L. DWYER, DENTIST,
Has removed his OFFICE from Fourth street to the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets. jul0 dlm

ROBT MURRELL, Louisville. C. P. BOWLES, New York.
MURRELL & BOWLES,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 15 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
o30 d3mst

Rooms to Rent.
A NUMBER OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board, at No. 503 Jefferson street, near Fifth. References required. n1 dtf

Strayed or Stolen,
A WHITE COW, ABOUT 3 YEARS OLD. She disappeared about two weeks ago, and is the property of a poor widow. Any information will be thankfully received by
MICHAEL HARDIN,
n17 d1* Near Adams' Pork-house.

Wanted,
A FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen in a private house convenient to the Post-office. Reference given. Address P. O. Box 69. n17 d3*

BOOK-KEEPER.
AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WANTS employment. Would be glad to engage at a mere nominal salary with the prospect of permanency and advance with the times or to write up and balance books for parties requiring such assistance. Unexceptionable city references can be given. Any proposal addressed "Book Keeper," Drawer No. 16 Post-office, Louisville, will meet with prompt attention. n17 d2*

PERSONAL.
IF MRS. SARAH M. HUTCHINGS, WHO LEFT Green Bottom, Va., last spring (had with her a small black and white rat dog that goes by the name of "Dolph"), is in this city, and will send her address to her sister, Anna A. Williams, Jersey City, New Jersey, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. Any person knowing her whereabouts and noticing this will receive the grateful thanks of the advertiser. n17 d1*

Administrator's Sale.
AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF Wm. F. Haggin, deceased, I will sell at Whip's stable, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, 1862, at 10 o'clock, his fine Buggy Horse Beauregard and his Buggy and Harness. After the sale of the Horse, Buggy, and Harness I will sell his Law Library and office Furniture at the office lately occupied by him, on the west side of Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
For all sums of $50 and under cash, and for all sums over $50 a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers.
n17 dtd A. HARRIS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.
R. ATKINSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL succeed to the business formerly done by us in this city. We recommend him to patrons of former house.
New York, Sept. 21, 1862. HEWITT & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A COMMISSION HOUSE and has taken the office No. 53 Exchange Place, formerly occupied by HEWITT & CO. G. W. THOMAS & CO., of Louisville, are my agents in the West, and will advance on consignments.
R. ATKINSON.
New York, Sept. 21, 1862. n1 dtf

Slaves Committed!
TO THE JAIL IN ADAIR COUNTY ON NOV. 5th, 1862, the following slaves, to-wit: A black negro man about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, with a small scar on his forehead; says his name is Joe, and that he belongs to Lewis Williams, of Jones county, North Carolina.
Also, another negro man of dark but not entirely black color, about thirty six years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, one finger of the right hand seems to have been broken; says his name is Willis, and that he belongs to Willis Cooley, of Sumner county, Tennessee.
Also, another negro man of dark copper color, about forty three years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high; says his name is Edmund, and that he is the property of Dr. Albert Jones, living some ten or twelve miles from Florence, Alabama.
All the above named negroes were committed to the jail in Columbia, Adair county, as runaways, and unless the owners come forward and claim and prove property and pay charges they will be disposed of as the law directs.
WM. T. SMITH,
o1 dawtf Jailor of Adair county.

Marshal's Sale.
W. H. Walker vs. W. N. Haldeman & Co.
Armstrong & Co. same,
A. V. DuPont & Co. same, In Chey.
J. O. Campbell & Co. same,
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Tuesday, November 25, 1862, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 4 months, on the premises, on Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, the property known as the
PRINTING OFFICE OF THE COURIER PRINTING COMPANY,
Printing Presses, Type, Stands, Cases, Steam Engine, and other material necessary to conduct a Newspaper and Job Printing Office.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. THO. A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
n1 dtd N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.
[Cincinnati Commercial and St. Louis Republican copy till day of sale and send bill to Marshal.]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
OF THE
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY
OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., NOV. 15, 1862.
Class 391.
78 31 27 5 60 56 10 6 13 65 39 70
Class 392.
32 80 66 53 6 42 14 31 48 25 1 26
All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent.
Address R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
305 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

GROCERIES.

$30,000
WORTH OF
TOBACCO
FOR SALE BY
EARL & HATCHER,
LaFayette, Ind.

1,000
BAGS PRIME RIO
COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
EARL & HATCHER,
LaFayette, Ind.

SUGAR.
800 BBLS SUGAR;
100 HHDS N. O. SUGAR;
200 BBLS CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGAR;
FOR SALE BY
EARL & HATCHER,
LaFayette, Ind.
n17 dis1*

SUGAR—
25 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
10 bbls Loaf do;
In store and for sale by
n17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
n17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SIRUP—
25 bbls N. Y. Sirup;

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 State street, Boston,
Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle.

NET ACCUMULATION exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1843—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi annually, or annually, or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.
Hon W. F. Bullock, Col. P. B. Atwood,
R. Burge, Esq., Abraham Hite,
A. Rawson, Esq., A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq., George Davis, Esq.
J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
aug12 deodly

CANDLES—
120 boxes Star Candles;
25 do Mold do;
In store and for sale by
n17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO

SOAP—
100 boxes 30-bar Soap;
50 do German do;
100 do Fancy and Shaving Soap;
In store and for sale by
n17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.
THE BIBLE SUNDAY SCHOOL AND TRACT DEpository has removed from 313 Fourth street to No. 2 Masonic Temple, Jefferson street, near Fourth, where the subscriber will be happy to see all of his old friends and customers.
Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, School Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery in great variety.
n12 j&bo WM. H. BULKLEY.

Carriage Horses for Sale.
A FINE SPAN OF matched Horses, Harness, and elegant top Buggy for sale at DAYMAN'S stable, corner of Second and Jefferson streets. n13 d6

For Sale,
THE HULL OF STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY, in good condition, and well suited for a wharf-boat or a barge. For further particulars apply to B. P. Levi or to MOORHEAD & CO.,
n13 dtf 116 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.

RAN AWAY,
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 5TH day of November, a black boy, named JESSE, about 16 years old, weighing 150 lbs, quick spoken, and rather smart for his age. Had on when he left a suit of old brown jeans clothes and new conestoga boots. He left in company with a negro of Joseph M. Gray, lately brought from Louisville, and may probably make his way to that city. Any person taking said negro and delivering him in jail in Kentucky, upon giving me information at Webster, Breckinridge county, Ky., shall be awarded the usual fees.
n12 d2m OSCAR BOARD.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, BULLITT CO., KY.
BROKE JAIL AT THIS PLACE, LAST THURSday night, HENRY FITCH, of the 4th Indiana Cavalry, who was in jail for stealing a horse from James More. Fitch is a small man, about 21 or 22 years old, light sandy hair, and mustache of the same color, weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; had on blue cavalry pants, black hat, and gray coat. At the same time, a negro man, who says his name is JIM. He is about 35 years old; said he belonged to Wm. Hampton, of Charleston, S. C.; has several noted marks. He was put in jail on the 11th of September, 1861.
B. F. TROUTMAN,
n12 d6* Jailer of Bullitt co.

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS IN GREAT variety at OSBORN'S,
275 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S, BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CAPS at
OSBORN'S,
275 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

KEEP WARM! THOSE BEAVER COLLARS and CAPS are just what is wanted for the coming cold weather. Call and see them at
WM. F. OSBORN'S,
n15 j&b 275 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

COFFEE—1,500 bags good and prime Rio in store and for sale by
n15 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

BACON SIDES—75 casks clear Sides in store and for sale by n15 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

BAGGING—1,200 pieces Smith Bagging in store and for sale by
n15 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—100 hhds N. O. Sugar in store and for sale by
n15 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—100 bbls Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, and Soft in store and for sale by
n15 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, FLOUR, AND TEA STORE, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third, south side. n15

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—175 bbls A No. 1 Extra Family Flour, various brands, for sale by
n15 HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—
Sugar cured Beef,
" " Beef Tongues;
Breakfast Bacon;
On hand and for sale by
n15 HIBBITT & SON.

CHEESE—100 boxes W. R. Cheese for sale by
n15 HIBBITT & SON.

TO THE PUBLIC.
ALL CONNECTION BETWEEN MR. W. SCOTT GLORE and the undersigned in the News and Periodical business was dissolved on the 11th inst.
Nov. 11, 1862 d2* W. H. EHRICH

RAN AWAY
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING IN Breckinridge county, Ky., a negro boy, named SYDNEY, black color, rather slow spoken when first spoken to, after which rather quick. He is about 20 years old and 5 feet 10 inches high. He has a crippled toe on the right foot, the great toe, in consequence of which the shoe is cut. If taken and lodged in jail a liberal reward will be paid.
JOSEPH M. GRAY.
Webster, Breckinridge co., Ky.
P. S.—He is owned by Mr. Nicholas Simmons, of Shepherdsville, Bullitt county. n15 d6

YANKEE NOTION FOR SALE.
A CRAFT SUITABLE FOR A FINE STOREBOAT. Inquire on board at the Jeffersonville wharf.
n15 d2* NATHAN BROWN.

Tri-Weekly Stages for Bardstown.
A LINE OF STAGES WILL leave Louisville for Bardstown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving in Bardstown at half past 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Bardstown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in Louisville precisely at 4 o'clock P. M.
Office in Louisville, corner Third and Main streets; in Bardstown, at J. T. O'Bryan's.
n15 d3 J. M. BORDERS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CITY AND COUNTRY BUYERS.
AT PRIVATE SALE AT S. G. HENRY & CO.'S Auction-Rooms, opposite Louisville Hotel—
Officers' extra Calf and Grain Cavalry Boots;
Men's 17, 22, and 24 inch heavy Grain do;
Godfrey's Kip, Buff, and Calf Balmorals;
Ladies' extra Goat and Calf do;
Military Buck Gauntlets;
Velvet Tapestry and Water-proof Carpet Bags;
Bingham's extra white and fancy Shirts.
n15 d3

NOTICE.
WE, THE HORSE-SHOERS and BLACKSMITHS of the city of Louisville, adopt the following preamble and resolutions:
WHEREAS, The rates of iron, nails, and everything else required in our trade having advanced, we are compelled to raise the prices; it is therefore
Resolved, To raise the prices of our work, and that the prices go into effect on and after Monday, the 17th November, 1862, as follows:
Four new shoes, toed......$1 60
Four new shoes, plain......1 30
Four old shoes, toed......1 00
Four old shoes, plain......75
n11 d10

J. J. Murrell,	H. Hemmig,
J. L. Atkins,	Chas. Schambach,
F. Barth,	C. Spiers,
Geo. Kalndach,	P. Schmillknecht,
A. G. McMeans,	J. L. Clark,
Chas. Buinot,	Geo. Weisert,
W. A. Calvin & Co.,	Wm. Leitzucht,
Wm. Murray,	Frank Schweitzer,
P. Donahue,	W. W. Price,
Henry Dunker,	Jacob Weiss,
John Brodt,	Ehd. Eisentmenger,
John Esch,	John Heep,
John Rath,	Thos. Lawder,
Henry Brumfield,	John Siberdt,
L. Kissel,	Jacob Klett,
Jacob Fick,	John G. Dall,
John Seibert,	Geo. Gung,
John Homann,	John Benner,
Jacob Ruby,	J. Ruppel,
Aug. Linck,	L. Gewitz,
A. Krushberger,	Geo. Adamy,
Jos. Butler,	Jacob Lasher,
Henry Heep,	n15 d2*

BOARDING,
IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH TWO PLEASANT family rooms, can be had in a very pleasant locality. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with day boarding. No. 300 Chestnut, between Third and Fourth. n11 d3*

F. H. GIBSON,
Apothecary,
CAPITOL DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Pure and fresh Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, &c.;
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles;
Fine and pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes, &c.;
Fine Tobacco and Cigars.
mar12 dly

FLOUR—
50 bbls extra white Wheat;
150 bbls superfine Flour;
In store and for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
o27 West side Main street, below Seventh.

SUGAR—
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
40 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
10 bbls Loaf do;
In store and for sale by
o13 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

OSNABURGS—2 bales ¾ Osnaburgs in store and for sale by
o25 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Bbls and half bbls for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

250 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
100 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar;
50 bbls N. Y. and Boston Sirup;
150 kegs prime country Lard;
100 whole and half bbls and kits Mackerel;
100 half bbls Soda;
50 boxes Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco;
100 kegs Nails.
For sale at lowest market rates by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
o22 530 Main st.

N. O. CLARIFIED SUGAR—30 hhds choice White Clarified just received per railroad and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—100 hhds prime to choice for sale by
o4 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA—5 tierces each, in store and for sale by o6 TAIT, SON, & CO.

BRANDY—15 bbls pure Apple and Peach Brandy for sale low to close consignment by
o11 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 331 Main st.

COTTON ROPE—25 coils of different sizes just received and for sale by
n3 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

FUR! FUR! FUR!

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE RENOWNED manufactory of J. HERZOG, in Chicago, Ill., a good assortment of VICTORINES, CAPES, MUFFS, &c., of superior quality, which I am able to sell cheaper than any establishment in the city. I invite the ladies in need of these articles to call and examine them before they buy at another place.
H. FELSENHELD,
North side of Market street,
n14 dlm* between Floyd and Preston sts.

LADIES' FURS.
MISSES' FURS.
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENT'S FUR CAPS.
GENT'S FUR COLLARS.
Paris and American Felt Hats.
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Dress and Cassimere Hats.
PRATHER & SMITH,
459
MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth.
n15 d3

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
Horses, Mules, Jacks,
Jennies, Cattle, &c.,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19,
AT
MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Fifth street, corner of Carr, St. Louis.
We shall offer for sale
500 Condemned & Captured Horses;
200 Condemned & Captured Mules;
30 Jacks and Jennies;
100 Mares with Foal and with Colts;
500 head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, Cows with Calves, Yearlings, &c.;
50 head of 3-4 Durham Cattle;
4 thoroughbred Stallions, young, large size, and of good age;
2 Overland Stages, in good running order.
The sale will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms, Treasury notes. By order of
Capt. GEO. W. FORD,
Ass't Quartermaster.
E. & W. MORGAN & CO.,
n14 dtd Gov't Auctioneers.

BOARDING.
TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, WITHin one square of the Post-office. Apply at this office. n13 d6*

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville,
IS THIS DAY IN RECEIPT OF ANOTHER large lot of desirable
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
All of which will be sold very low for CASH ONLY.
n15 GEO. W. SMALL.

COAL OIL
At 60 cents per gallon
AT
U. B. EVARTS',
n12 d6 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY
540 NORTH SIDE MAIN, NEAR THIRD STREET,
LOUISVILLE KY.
FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOcation or condition of all Indiana Troops South, Officers and Soldiers in service, or citizens of Indiana, are requested to call at Headquarters as above.
n10 dlm C. J. WOODS, Agent.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT DANVILLE.
THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT Danville commenced its session on the 1st day of October as usual. Its former pupils are requested to return immediately, and new pupils will be admitted between the ages of 10 and 30 years. For further information, write to
o29 dis&wlm J. A. JACOBS, Principal.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls No. 1 Salt;
15 bbls Table Salt (in small bags);
50 casks Soda;
100 bbls Vinegar;
50 dozen Wash-Boards;
100 do Buckets;
25 nests Tubs;
25 boxes pint and quart Flasks;
25 do Ink;
300 bdls Wrapping Paper;
20 cases Gates' Matches;
100 gross Gruber's do;
50 do Richardson's do;
25 dozen Scrub Brooms;
75 do Ohio do;
25 coils Cotton Rope;
100 boxes Pipes,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

For Rent.
A comfortable THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with basement, gas, and water, situated on Jefferson street, adjoining Masonic Temple. There are a stable and other out-buildings in the rear on Green street. For terms, Apply to
o11 dtf J. A. BEATTIE.

For Sale.
A VERY NICE RESIDENCE ON THE CORner of Commercial and High streets, Portland, containing seven rooms and two large cellars. The lot is 105 by 198 feet, and has 57 feet of stone wall and iron railing fence. The ground is well set with fruit trees and shrubbery. The workmanship and material in this house are of the very best quality.
Terms $2,000 cash in hand, and the balance in twelve, eighteen, and twenty four months.
Inquire of Lewis Ruth, corner of Commercial and Front streets, Portland, or of R. Lynch, Journal office. n1 d

Wanted to Rent,
A FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to
Dr. M. GOLDSMITH,
At Headquarters of Medical Director,
o14 dtf Office Walnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

NEW CLOAKS.
200
NEW CLOAKS ON EXHIBITION
THIS MORNING AT
C. T. MERRIMAN'S,
n10 dtf National Hotel, Fourth street.

DIAMONDS!
Finest Stones and choice Settings.
RICH JEWELRY,
GOLD CHAINS,
FINE WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED GOODS,
ALSO
SWORDS & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
For sale by
FLETCHER & BENNETT,
n6 dislm 421 MAIN STREET.

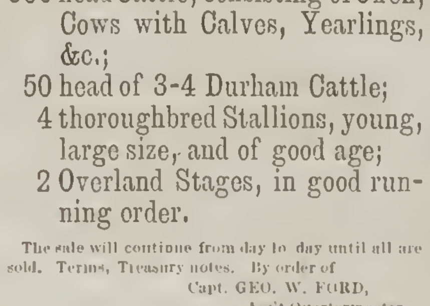
CHAS. DUFFIELD (Late of Louisville, Ky.). JNO. C. HILTON.
DUFFIELD & HILTON,
Pork and Beef Packers,
NEW STONE PACKING-HOUSE,
Near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, south side,
CHICAGO.
Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking-House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.
Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's Celebrated HAMS and ENGLISH MEATS.
o20 d3mis

SUTLERS, ATTENTION!
SUTLERS' GOODS
At ROSSMANN & ROSENHEIM'S,
36 Pearl street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ARMY SHIRTS
ARMY GLOVES,
ARMY GAUNTLETS
At ROSSMANN & ROSENHEIM'S,
36 Pearl street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS,
HOODS, NUBIAS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS,
At ROSSMANN & ROSENHEIM'S,
36 Pearl street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
o2 dis3m

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.
J. McMULLEN & CO.,
161 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI,
Near Gibson House,
Manufacturers of
SOLDIERS' PORT-FOLIOS,
PRIZE PACKAGES,
And Dealers in all kinds of
Sutlers' Stationery.
Orders solicited and carefully filled. o2 dis

J. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIDER, APPLE AND WINE VINEGAR,
No. 133 Fourth st., between Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
No acid or other deleterious substance used. Warranted to answer for all purposes for which Vinegar is made. A large supply always in store and for sale in lots to the trade only.
DEALER IN
PURE BOURBON & RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
aug20 dlyb fw

Glad News for the Unfortunate!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.



CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!

The two Medicines combined being complete, and needing no other Medicine to cure the most obstinate case of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, *and is especially recommended in those cases of* Fleur Albus *(or* WHITES IN FEMALES*) where all the old nauseous preparations have failed.*

These preparations are not only as good as other *Medicines, but they are far better than the best*, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in a few days, while *all others do fail* in many cases.

They are unlike every other *Medicine* prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as they contain no copabia or mineral poison. The "Cherokee Remedy" should be taken internally in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

The "Cherokee Injection" *must be used as an injection!* Its effects are healing, soothing, and emollient. *It removes all scalding heat, chordee, and pain.*

By the use of the "Cherokee Remedy" and "Cherokee Injection"—the two combined—*all improper discharges are removed*, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say:

NEVER DESPAIR! *The* "Cherokee Remedy" *and* "Cherokee Injection" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

For full particulars get a Circular, *free*, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail *free*, to any address, a full treatise on Venereal Disease.

PRICE—"Cherokee Remedy" $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

PRICE—"Cherokee Injection" $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor
NO. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

WANTED.

MEN WANTED FOR GUNBOAT SERVICE. Able-bodied men will be accepted on board U. S. G. B. Chillicothe.
For further particulars apply on board.
JAMES H. SINCLAIR,
n6 d1 Commanding Officer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky, ss.
No. 75.
WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, and amended information 12th November, 1862, by James Harlan, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United States as of Ch. B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, against 1 wagon, 4 mules, 2 horses, 17 bbls of whisky, 19 boxes of wine, 5 boxes ginger wine, 1 box cigars containing 500 cigars, and 5 boxes of tobacco, 1 camp chest, 1 camp stool, 2 saddles, 4 sets of harness, and 1 blanket, alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1862, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the port of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1862, to the State of Tennessee in violation of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next December term, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.
W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy,
For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
J. HARLAN, U. S. Attorney.
Dated 12th November, 1862. n14 d14

NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS, 11th KENTUCKY CAVALRY, Nov. 8th, 1862.
A REWARD OF $5, WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY one who will confine in prison or return to my company, any of the following deserters, viz: Ruben Agee, Albert Agee, Sidney Agee, Cosby Burton, Henderson Elkin, James A. Holeman, William D. Hendren, Levi Hendren, William Hue, jr., Milton Whitaker, John P. Long, and Squire Davis, of Madison county, Ky.
And Rodolphus S. Davis, William Hughs, George Adkinson, Harrison Spainhour, Thomas Lawson, and Roy Lawson, of Garrard county, Ky.
Albert Agee, Sidney Agee, and Squire Davis each, took with them a horse belonging to my Company, therefore an additional reward will be given for their return or confinement.
Albert Agee is 27 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light hair, Sidney Agee is 19 years old, 6 feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light hair; Squire Davis is 17 years old, ordinary size, fair complexion.
JOHN G. POND, Capt 11th Kentucky Cavalry.
n12 d7

HOTEL FOR SALE.
THE "JUNCTION HOTEL," SITUATED AT LEBanon Junction, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This well known eating stand and splendid hotel is offered for sale. It has a good run of custom, and is one of the most desirable locations for a hotel in Kentucky. The building is almost entirely new, is well fitted up for hotel purposes, and is capable of accommodating a large number of persons. Attached is a four acre lot, with a good stable, garden, and ice house. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply immediately to H. K. WELLS,
nov10 d1* Lebanon Junction, Ky.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
THE REGULAR SESSION WILL OPEN AS usual on the first Monday in November, and continue until the 1st of March, 1863.
W. K. BOWLING,
ns d12 Dean of the Faculty.

$50 REWARD.
NEGRO MAN "JOHN" ESCAPED FROM the Workhouse of the city of Louisville on the 20th day of October, 1862. He is about 25 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 7 inch high, weighing 150 lbs. Had on a brown jeans sack coat and gray jeans pants. I will give $50 for his delivery at the Workhouse if caught in this State or $75 if taken in any other State and delivered to me, at the Workhouse, and pay all reasonable expenses.
ns d12* M. C. HOLMES.

RAN AWAY.
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 21ST of October, a mulatto boy, named JOHN WESLEY, about 25 years old, 5 feet high. Any jailer or any one knowing of such a boy will oblige me and receive lawful fees by informing me, at Jeffersontown, Ky., of his whereabouts.
n1 d2* JOSEPH A. SWEENY.

NOTICE.
WAS LEFT ON LIVERY, ABOUT THE 10th of Sept., a poor SORREL HORSE without any marks. He had a military saddle and bridle. The saddle had a cloth cover trimmed with blue leather. We think he is the property of some officer, and has been stolen and left with us by the thief. The owner can get his property by proving and paying charges. If not claimed within a reasonable time, he will be sold for charges.
n5 d1&w2 SHACKLEFORD & MOODY.

CENTRE COLLEGE.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION, having been suspended for a few weeks, were resumed on Monday, the 27th of October. The Faculty hope no further interruption of their daily duties will occur during the remainder of the session. n6 d12

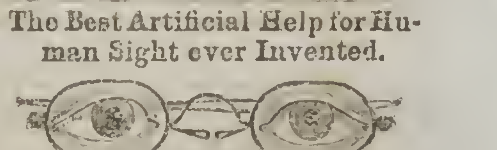
PLANTERS' HOTEL,
ACTON YOUNG, Proprietor
(Formerly of Nashville, Tenn.),
Sixth, between Main and Market streets,
n5 dislm* LOUISVILLE, KY

Watches! Watches!
JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER BAVARIA, A fresh lot of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS.
Large Dealers will find it to their advantage to call.
A. MAYER, Importer,
72 MAIN, BELOW PEARL STREET,
CINCINNATI.
The celebrated AMERICAN WATCHES constantly on hand. o20 dWedFri&Mon2w*

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upward of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of
Female Difficulties,
And having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his
"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"
Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,
Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from
Obstructions or Stoppage of Nature,
Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs; also in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration, Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious diseases. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time
THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,
by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing up the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills.
Price One Dollar.
DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF *Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature,*
and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a Pamphlet of 50 Pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.
The Pills and Book will be sent by mail when desired, SECURELY SEALED and pre-paid, by
J. BRYANT, General Agent,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Or any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.
Sold by all Druggists.
RAYMOND & TYLER,
Agents for Louisville,
jy12 eod&eowly Wholesale and Retail.

JUST RECEIVED
Fans, Card-Cases,
Writing-Desks,
Dressing-Cases,
Port-Monales,
And Walking-Canes.
At HOGAN & DUTEIL'S,
120 dis5m 35 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

The Best Artificial Help for Human Sight ever Invented.



E. SINCERE, Practical Optician,
MAIN ST., UNDER NATIONAL HOTEL,
INTRODUCES THE
SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES,
The latest and most approved lens yet invented.
Superior Optical, Mathematical, and Physical Instruments.
Artificial Eyes inserted without causing pain.
mar16 eod

MILLINERY.
No. 100 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT she is now in receipt of a large and select assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
embracing all articles in this line of business, of the best and newest styles, which she is disposed to sell low for cash.
TOILET ARTICLES of the most approved kinds and in great variety always on hand.
Having a very large stock of Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, Flowers, and Bonnet Material on hand, the trade will be supplied at the lowest rates. Terms cash.
Orders promptly and faithfully filled.
s13 deod3m Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON,
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST-ARRANGED Hotel in the New England States—is centrally located and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping-rooms are large and well-ventilated; the suites of rooms are well-arranged and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, March 4, 1862—d1sty

SUNDRIES—Corn Meal, Hominy, Potatoes, Dried Peaches (pared and unpared), and Pared Apples, for sale by HIBBITT & SON

GREEN APPLES—A lot of Nice Winter Apples for

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express....8.00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express....8.00 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express....5.50 A. M.
Accommodation....4.00 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Passenger Train....7.45 A. M.
Lebanon Train....6.45 A. M.
Bardstown Train....4.00 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.
Cincinnati Express....3.00 P. M.
St. Louis Express....10.00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—November 16.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.			Max.	Min	BAROMETER.			Therm'r attached.		
7c'k	2c'k	9c'k			7 o'ck	2 o'ck	9 o'ck	7o	2c	9o
45	57	50	69	41	29.95	29.89	29.93	53	60	60

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.						Wind.		
7 o'clock		2 o'clock		9 o'clock		7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry			
49	45	57	67	57	60	n.e.	n.e.	-

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN LOUISVILLE.
No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway.
No. 2—Prison Hospital, corner Tenth and Broadway.
No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
No. 4—Corner Main and Fifteenth streets.
No. 5—For Eruptive Diseases, Bardstown turnpike.
No. 6—Green street, between Fifth and Centre.
No. 7—On a hill east of Park Barracks.
No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York.
No. 9—Corner Market and Wenzel streets.
No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock.
No. 11—Corner Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hospital.
No. 12—Corner Magazine and Ninth streets.
No. 13—Corner Green and Thirteenth streets.
No. 14—Corner Brook and Broadway (for officers).
No. 15—Griffin House, Newburg turnpike.
No. 16—Wathan's stores, Jeffersonville, Ind.
No. 17—Blind Asylum, Shelbyville turnpike.
No. 18—Turners' Hall, Jefferson street.
No. 19—Johnson House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Police Proceedings—The Women the Cause of the Resistance to the Draft in Wisconsin—Aid for the Sick and Wounded at Bowling Green—Homicide—Pasted Shoes—The Methodist Episcopal Church—State of Insurance in Richmond—Gen. Jameson—Interesting Southern News—Tax Decision—Army Awards—Paper Money in Boston—Effect of Sunlight on Health—Disastrous Fire on the Great Western Railway—An Iron Egg—Archbishop Hughes on the War—Salt—News from Fort Scott—True Theory of Love—Lord Lyons's Instructions—Non-Intervention Still the British Policy—Major Generals of Volunteers—Where Born and from what States Appointed—An Unfaithful Contract—Meeting of the Board of Common Council—New York Cattle Market—Telegraphic News, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Many of you are owing us for over one year. After the 1st of January your papers will be discontinued and suit brought for the amount due unless the bills are settled before that time. We hope this notice will meet the eye of every subscriber and induce them to come forward and pay up.

☞ Our Danville friends tell us they receive their papers the day after they are printed, instead of the day they are printed, as they should do. The fault is not in our office nor in the postoffice, as our worthy Postmaster tells us the night clerks say they send off all the mail matter, which is confirmed by the day clerks. The fault is then on the railroad to Lexington, at Lexington, or on the stage line from Lexington to Danville. In justice to our subscribers as well as to ourselves, the complaint should be remedied. We call on the Mail Agent to make an investigation and satisfy himself where the fault is, and to remedy the evil. If postmasters or carriers do not attend to their duty let those be appointed that will.

RETALIATION.—The unwritten history of the war in Kentucky is full of horrors. A correspondent writing from Crab Orchard on the 31st ult. gave us some of the sad particulars of the hanging of Capt. H. King and fifteen other loyal citizens by Kirby Smith's troops on their passage out of the State, in the vicinity of the Cumberland Gap. It was not pretended that Capt. King's party were guilty of bushwhacking or of engaging in irregular warfare of any kind, as they had been organized only for the defence of their homes. It is but natural that such atrocities should excite a spirit of retaliation, and that spirit has already been manifested. On Thursday, the 6th inst., a party of loyal men visited the vicinity of Hackney's Corners, two and a half miles from Big Rockcastle River, and captured a party of nine men, belonging to different corps of the rebel army. The captives were held in custody but a short time, but were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by Kirby Smith's pickets. In fact these outraged citizens announced their determination to hang any rebel soldier caught between Mt. Vernon and London, and in the execution of the nine men their threat was carried out.

A perfect terror exists in that unhappy portion of the State, and our informant states that the residents along the public thoroughfares are all forsaking their homes and seeking safety in the mountain wilds.

☞ As the rear guard of one of the Illinois regiments were passing through Frankfort on Friday morning our old friend Jack Prewitt recognized a negro in the party as the slave of a gentleman who resided in an adjoining county. He at once took possession of the negro, although a show of resistance was made by the Illinoisans. It was subsequently discovered that the soldiers had another negro secreted in a wagon, and he, too, was taken away from them. It was thought at one time that a collision would ensue between the regiment and the Provost Guard of Frankfort, but happily it did not occur.

THEATRE.—Comedy is to be succeeded this week by pantomime and saltatory exercises. Mr. Donaldson, represented to be the most daring rope-walker in this country—and perhaps in Europe, though Blondin is there,—will make his first appearance, in co-operation with a young pantomimist, Harry Gilbert. The Italian Brigand, the Four Lovers, and other entertainments will be presented, and, as "variety is the spice of life," Louisville can be well seasoned this week with the condiments which the Ravels have made so popular.

CRIME IN NASHVILLE.—It is reported that no less than five murders were committed in Nashville on Friday night. Jas. Hollister and Robert Westmiller, saloon-keepers, were killed by some soldiers on account of their refusal to give the soldiers liquor. A soldier was found dead in South Nashville, and a negro was found in a dying condition in the same locality, having sustained a fracture of the skull. A soldier who had shot a comrade on Wednesday, was found dead near the railroad tunnel on Friday morning.

MR. CAREY'S BENEFIT.—The popular and accommodating Treasurer of the theatre announces his annual benefit for next Friday evening. He has "troops of friends" and is therefore certain of a good house; those who determine to attend should secure seats in time, and the box-sheet will be opened to-day. We do not know what bill Mr. Carey has determined upon, but he always makes judicious and novel selections.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—In the absence of her mother from the room for a moment on Tuesday last, a little daughter of Mr. R. C. Randal, who resides in the vicinity of Garnettsville, Meade county, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire. Mrs. Randal was herself badly burned in the attempt to save the child's life.

FIRES.—A stable on Twenty-first street, near Chestnut, containing a quantity of hay and grain, was destroyed by fire last evening. A fire occurred near Silver Creek, a short distance from the Indiana shore, on Saturday night.

☞ It was rumored in Evansville on Friday that Colonel Foster had been killed by the rebels near Madisonville, Ky. The report, the Journal says, was without the slightest foundation in fact.

☞ Brig.-General Ellet, commanding the United States ram fleet on the lower Mississippi, who distinguished himself by his attack on the rebel ram Arkansas, arrived in this city yesterday.

☞ Brig.-General Stephen G. Burbridge, of this State, Hon. Horace Maynard, and Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow were among the guests registered at the Galt House on Saturday.

THE ROCKY HILL POSTMASTER.—In the Journal of Friday last we made the following statement:

The postmaster at Rocky Hill, who is an Englishman by birth, is thought to be disloyal, and will no doubt be promptly removed. It is said that when the rebel army took possession of that portion of the State, he raised the British flag, and that subsequently, when the draft for the Federal army was proposed, he claimed exemption as a British subject. Of course his removal, and the substitution of a loyal officer, is only a question of time.

We have received a letter from the official to whom reference is above made, and he says our article leaves an impression on the public mind so very erroneous that he is forced to notice it. We give the parts of his letter which are relevant to the questions at issue. He writes as follows:

When the Department gave me the appointment of Postmaster they knew I was an alien and a neutral. All the loyalty the Government can expect of me is a strict observance of the laws which governs the citizens of the country, and I cannot be called "disloyal" until I transgress those laws. This I know I have never done.

You say "I raised the British flag." This I admit; but why speak of it as if it was a crime? I did so to protect my property, and it answered the purpose with both Federal and Confederate armies. I also did so because I had a right to, for it was simply a symbol of neutrality. I wrote to the British Legation at Washington about this very matter, and they say I have the right to raise the flag "if the authorities did not object. They not only did not object, but I have the written *permission* from the commandant of the post, dated last July, to do what you speak of as something heinous.

I have never claimed exemption from the draft. Up to June, '61, I was doing business in Jackson, Mississippi, and such was my stand there against "secession" that prudence suggested my having a consular certificate of nationality, issued to save me from trouble, and which certificate is dated New Orleans, June 12, 1862.

I am *not* English, but Irish. I am well known in Louisville, and respectfully refer to almost any respectable Main street house as to my reputation and social standing.

Very respectfully, JOHN F. DICKSON.
ROCKY HILL, Nov. 14, 1862.

We give Mr. Dickson the full benefit of his explanation, but his position is strange and anomalous. That an United States officer should raise a foreign flag over his office as a protection from rebels against the Government he is serving almost exceeds credibility; it would have been perfectly proper for an alien in a private station to have adopted such a method of protecting his property, but it is deeply mortifying that a Federal officer should have done so. British "neutrality" is not loyalty and therefore we sincerely hope, although the reputation and social standing of Mr. Dickson are unimpeachable, that his removal and the substitution of a loyal officer may be speedily effected.

☞ We are gratified to learn that at a meeting of the medical officers connected with the United States army in and about this city, convened at the sanitary rooms on Walnut street, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., a society was organized for the purpose of improving the opportunities afforded them for the investigation and treatment of those diseases and injuries that have fallen under their observation in the army and hospitals during the last year.

The following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the society: Dr. Wm. W. Strew, President; Dr. Wm. W. Goldsmith, Vice President; Dr. J. A. Dougherty, Secretary; and Dr. M. Goldsmith, Treasurer. The order of business is as follows:

Reports of Committees;
Reading of Essays;
Reports of cases;
Miscellaneous business, &c.

It is to be hoped that all who feel interested in the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery, and the well being and efficiency of our army, upon which so much depends, will earnestly co-operate in this laudable undertaking.

Their stated meetings are held at the sanitary rooms on Thursday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock.

THE OLD PLURAL OF SHOE.—Among the nouns which form the plural by adding *n* or *en*, or a similar termination, as ox, oxen, child, children, was formerly the word *shoe*, with *shoon* for the plural. This was undoubtedly the original form, and for many years figured largely in the works of the early English poets, but with eyen, housen, hosen, etc., it long since became obsolete. The Dutch word is still *schoen*. Some of this class of words bear a form derived from the old plural, as sow, sowen, swine; cow, cowen, kine. Welkin is only used in a plural form. Chaucer says:

> Of shoon and bootes new and fair,
> Look at least thou have a paire,
> And that they sit so fetously,
> That all rude men may utterly
> Marvel, sith they sit so plain,
> How they come on and off again.

The following quotation from another old writer will be familiar to many: "The dull swain treads on them daily with his clouted shoon."

HEALTHY FINANCIAL SIGNS.—The Treasury advertisement for proposals for thirteen millions of the old "Seven-Thirty" loan, coming at a time when the revenue from the excise law is just beginning to flow into the Treasury, looks, as the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks, as if Mr. Chase has it in contemplation to carry on his financial operations without further resort to the issue of "green backs." This, with the large increase of our exports and the decrease of our imports, must, before many weeks, have the natural effect of reducing the rate of exchange and of breaking down the present speculative prices of gold and silver coin.

☞ It is stated that the public library which was seized by our troops at Beaufort, South Carolina, and transmitted to New York city, is about to be offered for sale by the authorities. We sincerely trust, with the Evening Post, the report is not true. Books, pictures, statues, and works of art generally are held by all civilized nations as exempt from the ordinary rights of war, and only barbarians destroy them or sell them. When Napoleon seized the artistic treasures of Italy, and sent them to France, he was denounced by all Europe; and, in subsequent treaties, France was compelled to return them to their original possessors.

☞ It will be remembered that the office of the St. Croix Herald, a journal of the Province of New Brunswick, has been twice mobbed, and finally destroyed by infuriated Blue-noses, because of its sympathy with the cause of the American Union. The proprietor, nothing daunted, has now removed the seat of his business to the American side of the St. Croix, and from his new position at Calais, Maine, will no doubt do yeoman's service for the cause.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—On Saturday Captain Jenkins awarded the contracts for 300,000 bushels of corn and 200,000 bushels of oats to the following parties:

CORN.
W. C. Depauw, 300,000 bushels; price not stated.
OATS.
W. C. Depauw, 50,000 bushels; price not stated.
R. J. Tunstall, 50,000 bushels, at 861.
G. T. Cobb & Co., of Aurora, Indiana, 70,000 bushels; no price given.
Jas. Spears, 30,000 bushels; no price given.

☞ The Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment, Lieut. Col. Cowan commanding, passed through Danville on Tuesday last. This regiment was a portion of the Cumberland Gap army. The Tribune says the men are well clothed for a winter campaign, and present much fuller ranks than could be expected when we consider the hardships and privations they have endured.

DIPTHERIA.—This terrible scourge has been prevailing in Boyle county for some time past. The Danville Tribune says that Mrs. J. W. Grigsby has lost four children within a few days. The disease has been raging in other families, but not so fatally.

HORSES.—Several droves of excellent horses, for Government use, arrived in this city on Saturday from Indiana. They were bought in the interior counties of Indiana. The prices for good work horses there range from $80 to $90.

☞ No less than three heavily laden freight trains came down over the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad yesterday, including ten

MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND MEDICAL PURVEYOR OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Several weeks ago I saw an article in one of the Cincinnati papers, apparently written by a surgeon of some of the regiments in Louisville, in which the efficiency of the medical officers of Louisville—Surgeon Head, Medical Director, and Surgeon Meylert, Medical Purveyor—were severely, and, as I thought at the time, unjustly criticised. An officer must be fond of finding fault, if he can do so with the official conduct of either of the medical officers above named, than whom (so far as my experience goes) no better medical officers live, and none more accommodating and willing to do all in their power to aid the regimental surgeon in the discharge of his duty, in placing his sick in general hospital, where they can have the attention their cases require, and also in furnishing promptly the different regiments with medicine. Such, at least, has been my experience. As surgeon of a regiment, with perhaps three or four times the number of sick more than any other regiment encamped in or near Louisville, I received none but the kindest attention from the Medical Director, always giving me all the information and assistance necessary, even to the furnishing of ambulances (when the regiment ambulances were not at hand) for the conveyance of the sick to the hospitals, and in every way interesting himself in behalf of the sick and wounded. The Medical Purveyor also was equally prompt—assisting me in trying to find a lost requisition from another city, furnishing me with medicines until I could find it, and filling all my requisitions with promptness and despatch.

If some of the regiments found themselves short of medicines at the battle near Perryville, it was probably their own fault, and not Surgeon Meylert's, for some of the regiments left without taking their hospital stores and medical supplies with them, very nearly all of which had been previously supplied to them by the Medical Purveyor of Louisville.

G. D. POND, Surgeon 73d Ill.
BARDSTOWN, KY., Nov. 11, 1862.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AT TRENTON.—Delegations from Newark, New Brunswick, and other places waited upon Gen. McClellan on Thursday and invited him to visit their cities, but received no satisfactory answer. Immense crowds of people assembled in front of Gen. McClellan's quarters at night. The Trenton cornet band was present, and playing a few airs, Gen. McClellan appeared at the door of the hotel, where he was addressed on the part of the citizens by Andrew Dutcher, Esq. Gen. McClellan replied as follows:

My friends—for I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches; not as a politician; but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose; and from the moment I came among you, I have received nothing but kindness, and, although I came among you a stranger, I am well acquainted with your history. From the moment I took command your gallant sons were with me. From the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam I was with them and witnessed their bravery. (Here the cheers were loud and long.) And that of the ever-faithful and ever-true Taylor; the intrepid and dashing Kearney. One word more. While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution: for your nationality and rights as citizens.

It was almost impossible for the General to proceed in consequence of the dense crowd and the immense and prolonged cheering. After he had retired he was again called out, and simply thanked the crowd from the window and bade them good-night.

The Daily Register, of Paterson, nominates Gen. George B. McClellan for the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of John R. Thompson.

CONCENTRATION.—The Chicago papers mention the arrival and departure of the 27th Iowa, which was called to Minnesota to quell the Indian troubles there, and which, returning, is now on its way to Cairo, thence, we suppose, to be immediately transferred down the river. The Sioux disturbance—it scarcely deserves name of a war—is now over, and is not likely to be revived or renewed. This being the case, there is no occasion for the stay of Gen. Pope's command in Minnesota, and we presume it is all, or nearly all, being transported to points where there is an expectation of some stirring work to do. We have not heard whether Gen. Pope himself is to resume service in the section from whence he was called to the head of the army of Virginia. Our military authorities seem now to be concentrating a large force in the neighborhood of Memphis, Holly Springs, and Helena. The possession of the Mississippi river would appear to depend on which side can reinforce the quickest and the longest. We are not alarmed for the Federals on that score.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It will be recollected that the recent treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade provided for the establishment of three mixed courts for hearing the cases arising out of the traffic. These courts were to be established in New York city, England, and at a station on the Congo river. The New York court has been organized by the appointment of ex-Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, on behalf of the United States, and Mr. Archibald, British consul, as representative of the English government. It is expected that Mr. George P. Anderson, Assistant United States District Attorney, will receive the appointment of clerk of the court.

☞ The Secretary of the Smithsonian institution has received a mummy and several skulls, forwarded from Valparaiso by A. Reed, M. D. This gentleman states that the mummy (a female) was found on the west coast of Patagonia, in latitude 41 deg. south, about two months before. It appearance is essentially different from and superior to that of any race known to inhabit that country at present.

☞ Fifty-four rebel prisoners and about one hundred convalescent soldiers were brought down by the train from Lexington on Saturday evening.

☞ Hogs were bought in Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday at $3 25 gross weight, weighing 250 to 300 pounds. Beeves were $2 50 to $2 75 per gross.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following soldiers have died in hospital in New Albany since the 1st of November:

Nov. 1—B. Mercer, co. K, 11th Kentucky.
... F. Frazier, co. D, 10th Michigan.
... H. Kelso, co. K, 87th Indiana.
Nov. 2—G. W. Hinds, co. E, 1st Tennessee.
... J. Herron, co. D, 81st Indiana.
Nov. 3—M. Newton, co. E, 13th Michigan.
... I. Shank, co. K, 11th Kentucky.
Nov. 4—W. Wellman, co. H, 81st Indiana.
... N. Miller, co. E, 8th Indiana.
Nov. 5—W. Hall, co. K, 80th Indiana.
... D. Rumsey, co. I, 79th Illinois.
Nov. 6—J. L. Wilson, co. F, 38th Illinois.
... P. Darlinger, co. D, 75th Indiana.
... C. Peakman, co. G, 24 Kentucky.
Nov. 7—H. Kiser, co. K, 29th Ohio.
... J. Converse, co. E, 1st Michigan.
Nov. 8—H. G. Rohnberg, co. G, 73d Indiana.
... E. C. Holsinger, co. H, 6th Indiana.
... S. J. Meyers, co. B, 93d Ohio.
... J. Gibson, co. G, 66th Indiana.
Nov. 9—W. H. Robinson, co. K, 13th Michigan.
Nov. 10—F. Offutt, co. A, 102d Illinois.
... N. Bussard, co. H, 80th Illinois.
Nov. 11—J. L. Stevens, co. E, 20th Kentucky.
... M. Greenwood, 1st Missouri battery.
Nov. 12—J. B. Haney, co. B, 88th Indiana.
... J. F. Sothoran, co. I, 49th Ohio.
Nov. 13—N. Kennedy, co. I, 97th Indiana.
... W. J. Richardson, co. C, 12d Indiana.
Nov. 14—J. H. Yates, co. H, 81st Indiana.

DAVIESS CITY ITEMS.—The Owensboro Monitor of Wednesday last contains the following:

One night last week a party of guerillas robbed the mail between Calhoun and Greenville.

A few days since Captain Burge, a citizen of this county, was found lying upon the road speechless, with his mule standing beside him. He was taken to his house and, though seriously hurt, we believe is expected to recover.

Last week Lieutenant-Colonel Holman, with a part of the regiment stationed here, went over to Calhoun, and a few miles beyond that place came upon a camp of guerillas, killing one and taking two prisoners, besides capturing twenty-one horses, their camp fixtures, &c.

A child of Mr. Murphey came near being burned to death in this place last week. It was standing before the fire, when a current of air brought its clothes in contact with the blaze, and was so badly burnt as to render its recovery doubtful.

Last Monday was County Court day, and our town presented quite a lively appearance. A large amount of property was sold under execution, most of which went at low figure. A negro man sold for $815, an evidence that the "proclamation" has not rendered this species

Notices of the Day.

FASHIONS.—From an elaborate article on "Styles and Fashions," in the New York World, we extract the following:

Furs are coveted as ever, and, like every other description of goods, have advanced in price from 20 to 25 per cent. Mink holds its ground as the fashionable fur, the darker the more desirable and the more costly, and is certainly equaled by no other in its beauty, durability, and comparative moderation in price.

The most convenient style in fur for ordinary wear is the half cape; it is handsomer and a better protection to the shoulders and chest than the victorine, and looks well with cloak or shawl. It is almost impossible to give an idea of cost, so much depends on the *color* of the fur. A very handsome half cape can be purchased for fifty dollars; a very nice set of half cape and muff for seventy-five dollars. Almost the lowest price for a half cape, in genuine mink, would probably be forty dollars.

We observe that the demand for furs is greatly increasing in this city and are rejoiced at it. Good furs add greatly to the dress as well as to the comfort of a lady. Besides, if well selected, they are economical, because durable. As so few ladies can be good judges of furs, we would advise them to always purchase of a well-known and reliable house. Such a house we believe to be that of Messrs. Green & Green, corner of Fourth and Main. They are the successors of the oldest house in the Southwest, and possess all the facilities of the old house with all the vigor and energy of a new one. Their stock of furs is complete, and owing to discreet early purchases for cash they can sell goods at less than the New York prices quoted above.

M. P. EDWARDS, OF THE 8TH ILL.—It is believed that this gentleman is sick in one of the hospitals of the city. His wife, now in the city, would be happy to have any information concerning him left at this office.

☞ Coal hods, coal shovels, fire racks, and fire sets, for sale at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green. o15 j&b12

☞ Milliners and Merchants should examine the stock of Ribbons, Hats, and Millinery Goods of all kinds, at Cannon & Byers (opposite Louisville Hotel). They receive desirable goods every day. n14 d3

COAL OIL.—Finest quality in the city sold only at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green. Right this way with your cans! o15 j&b12

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11, 1862.

General Orders No. 2.

I. All soldiers found in coffee-houses or lounging about coffee-houses will be arrested, whether with or without passes.

II. All soldiers found standing about the streets obstructing the crossings and sidewalks will be arrested, whether with or without passes.

III. Officers will not be permitted to lounge about coffee-houses.

IV. Heedless driving or riding, calculated to endanger the lives of pedestrians, cannot be permitted, and any officer under the rank of Brigadier-General or soldier guilty of such conduct will be arrested—the officer to be reported to Major Spencer, the soldier to be placed in the guardhouse at Barracks No. 1.

V. Captains Tallerday and Hane will see that the above order is strictly enforced.

SELBY HARNEY,
n11 d6 Major and Provost Marshal.

FEATHER DUSTERS.—A large assortment just arrived at Gay's China Palace. n11 j&b6

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co. (516 Main street) have a full and desirable stock of millinery goods. They will also receive a choice selection of monitor hats, ostrich plumes, ribbons, flowers, and other specials this morning and every day this week. n10 dtf

NINE MONTHS' RECRUITS.—The War Department having authorized the raising of nine months' men in lieu of the draft in Kentucky, Colonel Isaac Shelby Todd has been authorized by Gov. Robinson to recruit a regiment of nine months' men, to be mustered into the service of the United States as infantry. They will be entitled to the same pay, clothing, and allowances that other troops receive except that they will get no bounty. In all other respects they will be on the same footing with the troops heretofore raised in this State.

Those who desire to raise companies in this regiment can report to Colonel Todd at Shelbyville or Major John M. Semple at Louisville, when they will receive the proper authority to progress with the work. n19dtf

☞ Dr. John Bull's Pectoral of Wild Cherry is the most reliable medicine now in use for the cure of coughs, colds, and consumption. Sold by all druggists. n7 d1m

TO AGENTS AND SUTLERS.—Something new will create a decided furore in camp—equally useful to the civilian—the new Postage Currency Pocket-Book, with calendar for 1862 and '63. Every person should have one. Price only 10 cents. A liberal discount made to wholesale buyers. For sale by

W. H. EHRICH, Agent for Cin. Com.,
At Chas. Dearing's, Third, bet. Market and
oct30d1m Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—We will send, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of fifty cents, currency or stamps, a $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, and $1 bills; also, a 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c shinplasters, as specimens, finely executed on bank note paper, and so perfect that they cannot be detected from the genuine. Address R. JONES & CO.,
Box 1261, P. O., St. Louis, Mo.
o30 d&w1m

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—Col. A. J. Alexander wants to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry within ten days. As no officer for the company has been designated, they can choose all their own officers from the members of the company. Call at his recruiting office, on the south side of Main, near First. o22 dtf

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
o21 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

CARD.—Having just returned from New York we are opening now our new goods, such as toys, workboxes, writing desks, perfumeries, soaps, combs, and brushes, fans, jet goods, travelling bags, baskets, &c., &c. We will have a larger and better assortment than ever before. J. SUES,
s20 dtf No. 220 Fourth street.

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

PRESENTS
To Suit Everybody
AT
SUE'S VARIETY STORE.
s20 dtf

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., in New Albany, by the Rev. J. P. Safford, D. D., Mr. Wm. F. Terry, U. S. N., to Miss MARY GOSSETT, eldest daughter of John Knapp, Esq., all of that city.

☞ Springfield Ohio papers please copy.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., CALEB B. FERRIS, aged twenty-two years.

His funeral will take place this evening at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Chestnut street, between Shelby and Campbell.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

On the 11th inst., of Diptheria, THOMAS FORMAN, son of William J. and Sally P. Anderson, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Blow, Winds, and crack your cheeks!
THOSE FRENCH MATCHES CAN'T BE BLOWN out. Les seules dont la flamme ne peut s'eteindre au vent. For sale wholesale and retail by
o11 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

SEINE TWINE—500 lbs Seine Twine, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
o22 ORRIN RAWSON, 33 Main st.

100 BOXES STAR CANDLES for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

50 BBLS CIDER VINEGAR for sale by

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS SATURDAY.
Gen. Buell, Cincinnati. Ida May, Cincinnati.
Argonaut, Cincinnati. Mariner, Cincinnati.
Undine, Madison. Tri. Cora, Cin.
Cottage, Henderson.

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.
Gen. Buell, Cincinnati. Ida May, Cincinnati.
Arizona, Cincinnati. Mariner, Cincinnati.
Undine, Madison. Tri. Cora, Cin.
C. Park, Henderson.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.
Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati. Delaware, Henderson.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.
Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati.

The river continues to decline at this point, with two feet two inches water in the canal last evening. The weather is warm and cloudy, with a light fall of rain last evening.

The Ida May arrived from above on Saturday, bringing a number of troops and 700 barrels of salt.

The New Albany Ledger says that Capts. Bollinger, Smith, and Roberts are on a visit to the cities of the Falls in search of boats, and that they have their eyes upon the Baltic and Atlantic.

The new steamer Glasgow exploded an escape-pipe at New Albany on Saturday, sustaining trifling damage by the accident. She was to leave for St. Louis on Saturday evening.

The Bells-Crede left at New Albany, awaiting a trip for points below.

The Commodore fill will be repaired and take her place in the Louisville and Memphis trade.

Captain Dan. L. Sayre and other parties are building a fast steamer, the same size and power of the Ida May at Parkersburg. She is intended for the Louisville and Henderson packet trade.

The steamer Des Moines has been sold at St. Louis to Capt. Patterson, formerly of the John Warner, for $5,000 cash. She will run in the Memphis trade.

The Cincinnati Commercial says it was rumored in that city on Saturday that the Silver Lake No. 2 had been sold to the Government for $24,000.

Capt. Geo. W. Graham has bought the steamer Tigress for $8,000, for the Cairo and Columbus Mail Line, and to run in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Gen'l Buell is the regular mail packet for Cincinnati at 11 o'clock to-day.

The Delaware will leave for Henderson at the usual hour this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.
ROB'T C. GRIERSON....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY....Treasurer.

☞ First night of the engagement of Mr. W. H. DONALDSON, the most daring Rope-Walker in the world, and Mr. HARRY GILBERT, the talented young American Pantomimist.

THIS EVENING (Monday), Nov. 17, the performance will commence with the laughable Farce of the WIND-MILL. To be followed by Mr. W. H. Donaldson in his daring TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION from the Stage to the top of the Gallery. After which, the beautiful Pantomime entitled the ITALIAN BRIGAND, consisting of 12 beautiful Living Pictures or Tableaux-Vivans, in which Mr. H. Gilbert and Mr. W. H. Donaldson appear. To conclude with the Grand Comic Pantomime entitled the FOUR LOVERS, or HARLEQUIN Home—in which Mr. H. Gilbert and Mr. W. Donaldson will appear.

☞ Private Boxes $5. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 25 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 7; and Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

☞ For particulars, see small bills.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Peremptory Cash Sale.

THIS MORNING (Monday), Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Auction-rooms—

800 cases and cartons first class

Men's, Boys', and Youths Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, ladies' extra fine Goat and Kid Balmorals, Women's and Misses' Goat Polish and Lace Boots, Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter Wear.

Also 60 Rolls Red Leather.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, received from our last-lots in Boston, a fresh and very desirable invoice of

Black Cloths, Fancy and Doeskin Cassimeres; Extra Cotton and Black all wool Flannels; Colored Canton Flannels, Linen Table Cloths; Ladies' Woolen Hose, Heavy Kerseys, &c.

With a splendid line of Velvet Tapestry and black Water-proof Carpet Bags.

Also a lot of Cassimere and Satinet Pants.
n17 d2

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALE
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday,
18th, 19th, and 20th November, 1862.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON TUESDAY, 18th November, at 10 A. M., will be sold 500 cases prime BOOTS and SHOES, in which will be included invoices of Women's and Children's fine stock, Men's Grain Kip, and Cavalry Boots, fine Calf Boots, &c. Also 25 cases HATS and CAPS.

ON WEDNESDAY, 19th November, at 10 A. M., a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

ON THURSDAY, 20th November, at 10 A. M., without reserve—

A large and desirable stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Hoop Skirts, Jeans, Linseys, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Delaines, Gloves, Thread, Small Wares, Stock Goods, &c.

At 12 M. an invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Men's Cassimere, Beaver, and Cloth Over and Frock Coats, &c.

Immediately after which,
cases fine Boots and Shoes,
cases Hats and Caps.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
n17 d4 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

40 HHDS NEW ORLEANS SUGAR (REFILLED)
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold at Auction-rooms as follows:

4 hhds prime fair N. O. Sugar;
11 hhds extra choice do;
4 hhds super Yellow Clarified Sugar;
5 hhds super White Coffee do.

☞ Samples of the above can be seen at my counting-room. The especial attention of dealers is called to this sale. The entire lot is to be sold without reserve.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
n15 d5 Auctioneer.

Special Notices.

☞ **DRUNKENNESS CURED!** ☜

THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the *tempting cup*. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain *cure for Drunkenness*. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price $1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by U. S. URHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free. o31 deow&weowly

BE WISE BY TIME!

Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution, and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU*, is recommended,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, Allaying, Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY,

At Little Expense,
And No Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other.
CURES GUARANTEED.
o5 eod&eow2m

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such splendid and permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uniformly, and certainly as

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

This matchless article is pronounced by all who have ever applied it or seen it applied the most wonderful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It leaves the skin unstained.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
o1 deod&weowly No. 7

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

☞ Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. may1 deod&weowly

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Louisville, Brandenburg, and Concordia Packet.

TRIO.... T. G. BALLARD, master; J. C. GOLDING, clerk.
This fine freight and passenger steamer will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M., positively. For freight or passage apply on board. n12 dtf

REGULAR PACKET—U. S. MAIL MORNING LINE
Connecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains.
FOR CINCINNATI.
The magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master,
GEN. BUELL, WHITTEN, master.
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 11 o'clock A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

LOW WATER ARRANGEMENT.

Louisville and Henderson Mail Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and All Intermediate Landings.

The Splendid Passenger Steamers
DELAWARE....J. S. McCLURE, master,
Leaves Mondays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M.;
MARY MILLER....WHITNEY, master,
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M.;
COTTAGE....BALLARD, master,
Will run in connection with the above boats for Henderson from Owensboro, leaving Owensboro daily.

Notice.—Freights and Passengers must be at the Portland Wharf before 1 P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, Parcels, Packages, &c., must be left with the agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Sinking of the Steamer Eugene.

A Number of Persons Drowned.

Rebels Fortifying Jackson, Miss.

Prize Schooner Arrived in New York.

Federals Occupy Hernando, Miss.

CAIRO, Nov. 15.

All partisan negroes who have been pillaging the country around Memphis are disbanded by Pemberton and attached to regiments.

Cotton is reported coming forward in considerable quantities.

Passengers from Helena report Hernando occupied by the Federals on Monday.

The people of Mississippi are said to be running their negroes into the interior, leaving such property as cannot be carried away.

The Eugene, a Cairo and Memphis packet, struck and sunk, on Sunday night, off Plum Point Bend, in fifteen feet water, and remains a complete wreck. There were one hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were drowned, principally of the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off the next morning by the steamer Tigress. The boat is probably a total loss. She was laden with goods and stores, which are badly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Miss., large reinforcements being brought there from Arkansas. It is believed their entire army will be back of that point before giving battle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

It is said a deputy United States Marshal has gone to Trenton to arrest two more members of Gen. McClellan's staff.

The Board of Aldermen to-day adopted a resolution tendering Gen. McClellan the hospitalities of the city.

Albert Horne has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for fitting out the slaver City of Norfolk.

A young woman in Hackensack, N. J., was yesterday outraged by a negro named Anderson, who stole his employer's horse and escaped, reached Newark, and has not since been heard of.

The iron-plated frigate Roanoke will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

The incomplete regiments in this State are being consolidated, under orders of Governor Morgan.

The board of brokers have resolved to again sell gold at the board, to commence on Monday.

A Washington letter to the Commercial says the army will soon be fairly in motion again, and as it will be supplied from Alexandria and Acquia Creek, by railroad, as soon as the line from the latter place to Fredericksburg is repaired, we may expect a triumphant advance. All now wanted is a sufficient cavalry force to patrol the ground over which our troops have passed to capture bands of guerillas which commit so many annoying depredations.

The prize schooner Waterwitch of Kingston, Jamaica, arrived from Aransas Pass, Texas, where she was captured in August. Her cargo is gunpowder.

The Postmaster General has given order for the redemption of postage stamps which have been used as currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from the Gulf to-day, stating, among other things, that the United States gunboat Sagamore, on the 28th, captured the English schooner Trick, off and from Nassau, with a cargo of one hundred bags of salt and miscellaneous articles.

On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner Francis, off and from Nassau, with salt, powder, gin, &c.

The schooner Rachel Seaman, on the 6th, captured, off Sabine Pass, the English schooner Dart.

The steamer Kensington recently captured the English schooner Adventure, attempting to run the blockade of the coast of Texas.

The Savannah Republican of the 5th says it has generally been resolved by the army and citizens to defend that city—to yield possession to the invader only when its walls are battered down and no one is left to dispute his entrance.

Two men have been taken to Savannah from Columbus, Georgia, charged with altering and passing counterfeit money of the Confederate States.

H. M. Mercer, Brigadier-General Commanding, issues an address to the planters of Georgia, saying that he has received from several counties in the State, requests and demands that he should turn their negroes now working on the fortifications of Savannah. It is his sincere and earnest desire to do so, but he thinks it an injustice to those who have sent their negroes at his first call, that they should bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others who are among the wealthiest of the land look calmly on the danger of the city and State without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or thousands to their defence. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at stake and who have done their share towards the defence of the Commonwealth compel the backsliders, especially the rich among them, to do their part. As soon as those who have not hitherto contributed send him a sufficient number to fill their places he pledges them to send back to their masters the negroes who are now at work. Until this is done necessity compels him to retain them.

Gov. Brown renews the call for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah. If they are not furnished promptly they will be impressed.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 15.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the machine works and repair shops of the Columbus, Piqua, and Indianapolis Railroad. A strong north wind was blowing at the same time, and the shops, two locomotives, four or five passenger cars, and other stock, and an immense quantity of lumber, were destroyed. Loss forty or fifty thousand dollars.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.

In justice to the loyal people of Wisconsin it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles was principally confined to a class of Germans called Luxembergers. Over one hundred have been arrested in Ozaukee county, and the draft is being enforced promptly.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.

Windham (Republican) is elected to Congress by two thousand majority. Donnelly (Republican) is also elected by fifteen hundred majority.

The river above Hastings is closed by ice.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.

The Supreme Court has quashed the writ of certiorari in the case of the Philadelphia sheriffalty, thus confirming the claim of John Thompson, and ousts Robt. Ewing the present incumbent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13.

The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from the Gulf. The officers report the entire coast of Texas in possession of the Federals.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Positions of Troops in Tennessee.

Sill Moving Toward Murfreesboro.

Divisions of the Army in Virginia.

News from General Grant's Army.

Interesting News from the South.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

A Brisk Engagement in Louisiana.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebels.

The Rebels Soon to Attack Burnside.

Latest Intelligence from Europe.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special to the Louisville Journal.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.

General Sill's division moved this morning on the Murfreesboro road. Gen. Crittenden's division is at Liberty Springs, twelve miles from Lebanon. Part of Morgan's force is at Lebanon. Parties of them came within two miles of Crittenden's camp. The supplies from the country for the city are greatly increased. The weather is mild and rainy, with prospects of continued rainy weather.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

A Warrenton despatch, dated the 14th, says: A rebel battery fired on Gen. Sturgis's division on Friday while passing from Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville. After an artillery drill of two hours, the rebels were driven off. We lost several horses killed and a few men wounded. Gen. Sturgis's horse was struck by a cannon ball.

The Morning Post's Telegraph of the 12th has a long and clear account of the ... War ... to ... of the ... expects more than the North. It, however, sees nothing but ruin except a peace based on Southern independence.

A Washington special says military men firmly believe that Burnside will soon be attacked by the rebels in force.

The Newbern correspondent of the Herald says the rebel Governor Vance has replied to Governor Stanley's proposition that North Carolina will fight till the last drop of blood is shed, and recommends Stanley to treat directly with the rebel government.

A Newbern letter of the 12th, states that the rebels drove in our pickets on the previous night. An iron-clad railroad car, with two guns, fired grape and cannister into them, repulsing them. A large force has been sent after them.

Gen. Foster's was coming up the river.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Advices from New Orleans report that an expedition under Weitzel met the enemy at Labadieville and defeated him after a brisk fight. Upwards of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery captured.

The rebels were pursued toward Berwick Bay, where Gov. Moore is supposed to be. Our loss was 18 killed and 17 wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR WARRENTON, Nov. 14.

A general order has been issued by General Burnside organizing the army into three grand divisions, commanded respectively by Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker. A reserve corps will be formed and commanded by Sigel. Heads of the various staff departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain unchanged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Advices from various parts of the Southern coast say nearly all the rebel salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana have been destroyed by our gunboats.

The gunboats lay off Galveston to protect Unionists from raids by rebel cavalry, which force Unionists into rebel ranks.

The negro brigade at New Orleans is stationed at Algiers.

The whole of the coast of Texas is sealed by our blockaders. Key West is healthy.

Special to the Missouri Republican.
CAIRO, Nov. 14.

The steamer John J. Roe, en route for St. Louis, has just arrived, being the only boat for four days from Memphis. The news is anticipated with the exception of the single item from Columbus, which sets forth that place today captured by Grant's force in the late skirmish at or near Holly Springs. The prisoners are now on board the City of Alton, which is due here this evening. I have no particulars of the fight at Holly Springs. There is nothing new from Memphis. All quiet at Helena.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ÆTNA.
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The London Times has commenced the publication of the special correspondence from Richmond.

A letter, dated October 8th, the writer, who is strongly imbued with secessionism, says: "The South suffers terrible desolation, but their spirit of resistance is as high as ever."

The London Daily News furnishes evidences from Southern newspapers showing that their military resources are about exhausted and internal dissentions prevail.

Liverpool Breadstuffs generally dull. Flour has a downward tendency. Wheat very dull and declined 1@2d ₱ cental, red Western 9s 6d. Corn very dull. Provisions very dull.

Pork dull. Bacon easier. Lard quiet and steady. Latest sales American securities—Illinois Central 43. [illegible] Latest commercial—Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The New York Commercial says the prospect of fresh complications in Europe, involving the outbreak of hostilities at an early day, is on the increase. In addition to the other sources of trouble is the question of Greece, which has just been sprung afresh upon the diplomatic fraternity. King Otho, after a most indolent reign of nearly thirty years, has retired from the stage altogether, having resigned in favor of his Bavarian brother, Louis. Never was monarch, however well intentioned, worse adapted to the character of the people over whom he was called to exercise sovereignty than Otho the First of Greece. *They* are now, as they were two thousand years ago, a restless, talkative, intriguing race; *he* a dull, phlegmatic man, who left nearly all the details of government to his ambitious Queen. The marriage between King and subject was one of convenience, in which there was a national incompatibility of temper, resulting in a final separation. That the Greeks will accept any other German Prince as their future sovereign is more than we can well believe. Who is to mount the vacant throne? Here is a complication, indeed.

That the King of Prussia, under the guidance of Napoleon's pupil, Bismark, intended a real *coup d'etat*, is apparent from a speech which he lately made to a deputation from a conservative association. After complaining bitterly about the press, which was misleading the people, and referring to the magnitude of the crisis, King William expressed his determination to yield nothing of the crown rights transmitted to him by his *ancestors*. It must be observed in this that the Prussian constitution was signed by his late *brother*, Frederick William IV. His successor, therefore, claims to exercise the same rights that were put forth by the early monarchs of the country, among which are those of remodelling the army and defraying the cost, whatever it may be, by taxation imposed without consent of the House of Representatives. The language made use of is clear as the action has been prompt. The constitution is to be obeyed only when it answers the court. Meanwhile we hear that the delegates on their return have been welcomed everywhere with the liveliest demonstrations. The public journals and the intellect of the country are almost unanimous against the Government. Some of the former have, indeed, been so outspoken that they have been suppressed, which will only make matters worse.

To direct public attention from this violation of right, M. de Bismark lately took occasion to make a speech wherein he discoursed strongly in favor of aggressive warlike measures. He complained about the boundaries of Prussia, which needed to be enlarged and squared, at the expense of "steel and blood," if necessary. These utterances have excited a deep sensation throughout North Germany and Denmark, whose King stands ready to take up the glove. The endless question of Schleswig-Holstein is to be opened afresh—this time with all the power of Prussia, if the bold policy of the new Cabinet is to prevail.

The Italian question is to all appearance as far from a settlement as ever, and may remain so until the Pope's demise. The French Emperor seems intent on making another bargain, *a la* Savoy and Nice, before he withdraws his troops from the Holy City and leaves the descendants of the old S. P. Q. R. to follow their own destinies. In their perplexity the Ratazzi Cabinet are mooting the annexation of Venetia, as if to keep public opinion from abandoning them altogether. According to all indications, it will be difficult for them to hold together much longer, and already the resignation of the Minister of War and certain other members has ceased to be a matter of doubt. As for Garibaldi, he continues to suffer from his wound with all the patient heroism of his nature, but many months must elapse before his recovery can be expected, and some even question whether he will ever again leave his sick bed. Be this as it may, the number of his admirers is on the increase, and it is believed the Ministry gained nothing by their amnesty to the Liberator, which came too late to be of much avail.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—Captain Finlay, of the British ship Faith, reports the following story in a letter to a friend in Liverpool:

We had a fearful tragedy here last week; one of the natives killed what they call a "creekman" (that is, a man who lives some eight or ten miles from Bonny, and who was at Bonny selling yams, as the creekmen are farmers in a way). The Bonny men wanted to kill the native, and at a meeting it was agreed they should kill him. But "first catch your hare," an old maxim. When the man heard the sentence of death was passed upon him, he shut himself up in his house, with all his slaves, wives, and children, loaded all his guns, large and small, then dug a trench round and about, and filled it with small kegs of gunpowder, and set the chiefs at defiance. Things remained in this state for two or three days, no one daring to venture near the house with hostile intentions. At last the chiefs offered two puncheons of oil to any one who would fire his house. A slave took the offer, fired the house to windward, and the sparks falling upon the house of the besieged, soon set it on fire. When the murderer of the creekman saw this, he gathered all his slaves, wives, and bairns within the trench, applied the match, and in a second more nothing was to be seen but mangled bodies amid their fortune. There were thirty-five in number altogether. They lay exposed for three days,

COUNTERFEITING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The greatest haul of counterfeiting apparatus recorded for years, was made last Tuesday. John Jenkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Tryon, of the Eighteenth Ward Police of Philadelphia, succeeded in arresting a man named George White, fifty years of age, whose place of residence is 233 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and whose place of business is 88 Cedar street, New York, under the assumed name of T. H. Bentley & Co. White was formerly employed by the American Bank Note Company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was secured. The finished "plates" and "vignettes," as also those undergoing the process of completion, betray a master-workman.

Finished plates of the following banks were secured:

Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls, N. Y.; "Five's."
Bank of Orange County, N. Y.; "Five's."
Pocassett Bank, Fall River, R. I.; "Two's."
Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I.; "Two's."
Waterbury Bank, Conn.; "Five's" and "Ten's".
Farmer's Bank, Reading, Pa.; "One's."
Cuyler's Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.; "Five's."
Manufacturer's Bank, Troy, N. Y.; "Five's."

Both of White's establishments were broken up. The prisoner was handed over to Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, to await a hearing on Monday next.

LATEST FROM FORT SCOTT.—A force of about twenty-five men from Fort Scott, says the Leavenworth Conservative, met Levengston with about one hundred men, on Dry Wood, twelve miles below Fort Scott, on Saturday, and, after a sharp skirmish in which we lost two men, the rebels were routed with a loss of five or six men. Our forces are in pursuit. All else quiet along the border. The report is generally believed that Quantrile is taken or killed.

☞ The Danville Tribune says some most daring outrages have been recently committed upon the persons and property of the citizens of a portion of Lincoln county. Many of the scoundrels are disguised as Federal soldiers, and the blame is laid to the charge of those who compose the Union armies.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
MONDAY, November 17.

REMARKS.—Monetary affairs have been somewhat brisker since our last weekly review, but there is little change to note in rates. The bankers buy gold at 29@30 ₱ cent premium, and sell at 32@33 ₱ cent. The buying rate for silver is 22@23 ₱ cent premium, and the selling price 26@27 ₱ cent. Demand notes are ready of sale at 24 ₱ cent premium. Eastern Exchange is in better demand at ¼ ₱ cent discount buying, and par to ¼ ₱ cent premium selling. There is a good demand for the notes of the Union, Planters', and State Bank of Tennessee at far lower rates of discount. The small notes known as postage stamp currency are sold at 12½@15 ₱ cent premium by some of our brokers. Business generally is dull. The weather is unusually warm for the season, with a light rain last night. The river had risen a few inches, but is now declining again, with about twenty-eight inches water in the canal.

[Our quotations apply to wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated.]

ALCOHOL—We quote 76 ₱ cent at 70c, and 98 ₱ cent at 80c.

APPLES, POTATOES, &C.—Large sales of new apples at $2@3 00. We quote potatoes at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl. Sales of onions at $1 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 15@18c. Western Reserve cheese firm at 10@10½c.

BAGGING AND ROPE. Bagging held at 11@12½c and rope at 5@5½c—sales of Manilla at 15@16c.

BEANS.—Sales white beans at $2@2 50 ₱ bushel, and in demand.

BEESWAX, &C.—Beeswax in good demand at 30c and ginseng at 55c.

COAL.—Firm. No Pittsburg for sale by the boat-load. Retail sales at 18c.

COTTON, &C.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sales of low middling to good middling at 50@55c. Batting steady at 35c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 27c. Cotton yarns firm, with sales at 40, 41, and 42c for different numbers. Sales of cotton twine and candlewick at 75c.

DRIED FRUITS—Good demand for peaches at $1 87@1 90 ₱ bushel. Apples scarce at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market for breadstuffs was quiet, with sales of superfine and extra flour on Saturday at $5 50 to $5 75. Large sales of wheat at 90@95c for red, and $1 for prime white. Oats in bulk 42@45c. Corn quiet, with sales shelled without sacks at 40@42c. Barley $1.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand at 40c.

FLAXSEED—Sales at the mills at $1 75 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.—Sales of Louisiana sugar in hhds at 11½@12c, yellow sugar in bbls at 12@13c, and crushed, powdered, and granulated at 14½@15c. The sales of molasses were limited at 65@75c in bbls and half bbls. Coffee is firm and in demand at 32@34c for Rio. Rice 9c by the tierce.

HIDES, &C.—Firm. We quote green at 5@6c, salt cured, 7½c, and flint 13@14c. Light sales leather as follows: Cincinnati oak sole 31c, hemlock 30c, upper 30@32c, bridle 30@42c, harness 29c, hog-skins $7 50@8 ₱ dozen, calf skins 90@1 for city and $1 60@1 75 for French.

HEMP.—We quote Kentucky at $75@80 ₱ ton.

HAY—Sales of new timothy at $13@14 ₱ ton as to the quality, and the market is active.

IRON AND NAILS.—Pig iron is firm at $30@35 per ton and 3½@4c for stone coal bar. We quote sales of 100 kegs and upward at $4 for ten-penny nails; the supply is limited and the market is scarce of several leading sizes. The retail price is $4 50 for ten-pennys.

LINSEED OIL.—Sales from the mills at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gallon.

ROSIN—No rosin in market; the nominal rate is $18 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS.—The receipts of hogs have been very light, and packers have evinced little disposition to buy at the ruling rates, which are $2 75@3 on foot. But a few hundred have been slaughtered, the weather now being too warm for operations. Holders offer mess pork at $9 50, but there are no buyers. Light sales of green hams have been made at 6c. The Government is the only large purchaser of bacon in this market. Sales of lard at 8c.

SEEDS—No demand; the nominal quotations are: Striped Kentucky Blue Grass, per bushel (14 lbs), $1; Cleaned do, per bushel, (14 lbs), $1 25; extra cleaned do, per bushel (14 lbs), $2 50; orchard grass, per bushel (14 lbs), 75c; red top or herd grass, per bushel (14 lbs), $1 10; timothy, per bushel (45 lbs), $2 50; red clover, per bushel, (60 lbs), $4 50@4 75; hemp, per bushel (44 lbs), $2 50; Maclura or Osage orange, per bushel (33 lbs), $18; Canary, per 100 lbs, $5; white Dutch clover, per 100 lbs, $30; Lucerne, per 100 lbs, $30; top onions, per bushel (28 lbs), $2 50; hydraulic cement (manufacturers' prices, per bbl, $1 75; calcined plaster, per bbl, $3; agricultural or land plaster, per bbl, $2 50; white lime (unslacked), per bbl, 90c; Peruvian guano, per 100 lbs, $6 00.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The demand is good. Sales family and No. 1 soap at 4½c ₱ lb, and of German soap at 5½@6c. Star candles 16@18c for light and heavy weight.

SALT. There have been sales of 1,000 bbls at the landing at 55c ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO—Prices are hardly so good for the planter. The sales of the week embraced 95 hhds, mostly low grades, at the following rates:

Lugs	$9 00@12 00
Medium	13 00@17 00
Good	18 00@20 00
Fine	22 00@25 00

There were large sales of Kentucky manufactured tobacco at the rate of 50@70c. The demand is pressing, and much of the stock is held out of the market.

WHISKY—Sales of raw on Saturday at 35½c.

FREIGHTS—Shipments confined to Cincinnati and Evansville, and from 25c to 30c ₱ 100 for points below, and 25 to 30 to Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—George M. Yager.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard during the week ending to-day have been again rather large, with some left on the market unsold. Prices ranging a little better.

CATTLE.—The arrivals of cattle during the past week were again large, and a good many were bought by Government contractors, and some few for the Eastern markets. About 60 head were left over unsold. Prices ranging somewhat better.

HOGS.—There was a moderately fair supply of hogs in market during the past week, and they were sold as fast as they came in. A good many were bought for packing purposes. Only a few left in the market. Prices unchanged.

SHEEP.—There is a moderate fair supply of sheep in, but nearly all sold. Prices advancing.

PRICES.

Cattle, 1st quality and ex.	$2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.
Cattle, 2d and 3d rates	$1 75@$2 10 " " "
Hogs	$3 00@$3 50 " " "
Sheep	$1 50@$3 25 ₱ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	335 head
Hogs	261 "
Sheep	351 "

Bourbon House Stock Market—M. A. Downing.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourbon House during the past week ending to-day have been very good. The market has been well supplied, and mostly all kinds have met with ready sale. There is but little stock left on the market unsold.

CATTLE. The receipts of cattle during the week have been tolerably large, but all were sold as fast as they arrived, and there are none in market at present. Prices range a little higher.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs during the week have been very large, but all were sold as fast as they arrived at good prices. There are only 20 head in the market at present.

SHEEP. The supply of sheep during the week has been fair, and all were sold as fast as they arrived, at good prices. There are none in the market unsold at present.

PRICES.

Cattle, 1st quality	$2 50@$3 00 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.
Cattle, 2d rate and fair	$1 50@$2 35 " " "
Hogs	$3 00@$3 75 " " "
Sheep ranged from	$2 00@$3 00 ₱ head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle ... head

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Lord Lyons's Instructions—Non-Intervention Still the British Policy.—We receive from London this morning an inkling of the instructions brought by Lord Lyons on his return to this country, and concerning which there has been such a large amount of pretentious speculation, based on nothing. By this we are reassured once again in regard to the improbability of foreign, or at least of British interference in our affairs; and though the protestations of continued neutrality are not yet given in their official form, the statements may be regarded as semi-official, and their authenticity and accuracy as beyond question.

The precise point, as stated, is that "Lord Lyons takes out with him the most full assurance that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may lead to a permanent return of peace either through a restoration of the Union as it was of old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference."

To this the London Globe adds, that there is no doubt that Lord Lyons's "intercourse with the President's Government will remain as peaceful and uninterrupted as the best friends of England and America could wish, and that "on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers no course will be pursued calculated to give any just cause of offence to the still great States beyond the Atlantic."

So it is to be hoped, there be no diplomatic hypocrisy about these fine phrases, those who have been disturbed in their souls about intervention may now lapse into quiet for some time longer. There will be no stoppage, of course, to the building and equipping of ships and rams for the rebels in British yards; there will be no increase to any of the innumerable acts of practical unfriendliness which the British Government has so long winked at. These, to be sure, will continue as ever; but, than these, there will be nothing more.

The anxieties of some parties on another point which it was thought England might make a cause of quarrel, may be quieted by the sensible and pacific manner in which it is discussed by the London Press. It was feared that the act of Captain Wilkes in blockading, as it is termed, the Island of Bermuda, and his recent difficulty with the ship Gladiator, might lead to complications. But the Times obligingly states that though the English people may share in the indignation of the people of Bermuda, "there are perhaps some reasons why the right of search, which has always been stoutly maintained by ourselves, should be exercised by the Americans on this occasion with as much rigor as they can venture to employ; and the Globe feels quite sure that "if Com. Wilkes transgresses the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will not sanction his acts, and as they repudiated him before, so, if there be occasion, they will repudiate him again." Influential journals of every stripe speak of the matter in a similar strain.

Under all these circumstances, and taking things as they appear on their face, it must be confessed that Lord Lyons has returned to his post with instructions as satisfactory to our Government and people as we believe them to be agreeable to himself; and that there are no difficulties between his Government and ours which threaten to disturb the present relations.

Our relations with France, too, we have every reason to believe, notwithstanding recent rumors, are in a sufficiently satisfactory condition. There have undoubtedly been delicate questions discussed between the Emperor's representative and our State Department, but they are all capable of easy solution.

The secessionists in Europe will, of course, predicate great hopes upon the fact that Mr. Slidell has at last really had an interview with the Third Napoleon; and we shall likely learn from them what a wonderful impression the New York rebel's arguments produced upon the Imperial mind, and how solemnly his Majesty listened and nodded, if not how he winked. But still we believe now, as heretofore, that there is really nothing to be apprehended, at least for some time to come, from the Imperial Government.

The present pacific advices from Europe only add force to the argument for quickly and decisively quelling this rebellion. We shall never be free from apprehensions, or indeed from danger of foreign interference, while the war maintains anything like its present aspect. A single day may change entirely the appearance of things abroad; a single step or misstep on our part may produce complications whose results no man could foresee. To the President as Commander-in-Chief—to Gen. Burnside, Gen. Rosecrans, and the naval forces soon to begin operations on the coast, we look for such action as shall speedily and forever remove all cause or occasion of foreign interference in our war.—*N. Y. Times.*

Major Generals of Volunteers—*Where Born and from What States Appointed.*—New York, directly and indirectly, gives eleven Major-Generals to the war. Of these, Major-Generals Henry W. Slocum, John J. Peck, Geo. W. Morrell, Schuyler Hamilton, and Gordon Granger, were born in and appointed from the State. John A. Dix was born in New Hampshire, and Edwin D. Morgan and Edwin V. Sumner in Massachusetts, though all were appointed from New York. Samuel R. Curtis, born in New York, was appointed from Iowa.

Massachusetts gives seven major generals in the war, of whom only one was born in and appointed from her—Nathaniel P. Banks. Major-general B. F. Butler was born in New Hampshire, Darius M. Couch in New York, the Edwin D. Morgan and E. V. Sumner were appointed from New York, Erasmus D. Keyes from Maine, and the gallant old "fighting Joe" Hooker from California.

Ohio has nine Major-Generals, of whom Irwin McDowell, W. T. Sherman, A. McD. McCook, R. C. Schenck, Wm. S. Rosecrans, and S. B. McPherson, are natives of her soil. U. S. Grant (Ohio born) was appointed from Illinois, and Don Carlos Buell from Indiana. J. D. Cox, appointed from Ohio, was born in Canada.

Illinois has five Major-Generals, of whom not one was born on her soil. David Hunter was born in the District of Columbia, John Pope and John A. McClernand in Kentucky, U. S. Grant in Ohio, and Stephen Hurlburt (brother to Wm. H. Hurlbut, of the Times), in South Carolina.

Missouri has two Major-Generals, Ethan A. Hitchcock, born in Vermont, and Franz Sigel, born in Germany.

Rhode Island has one Major-General—Ambrose E. Burnside, born in Indiana. Banks, Burnside, McClellan, and Rosecrans were all, previous to the war, attached to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Indiana has two double-starred officers, born in it, and Don Carlos Buell, appointed from it, though born in Ohio.

Kentucky gives birth to seven Major-Generals and appoints four, to-wit: Cassius M. Clay, Wm. Nelson (deceased), Thomas L. Crittenden, and Lovell H. Rousseau. Astronomer Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel was appointed from New York, and Gens. Pope and McClernand from Illinois as previously set forth.

Virginia gives two Major-Generals and appoints one—George H. Thomas. The other Virginian Jesse L. Reno ("dead on the field of honor") was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania gives birth to four Major-Generals and appoints five. George Cadwallader, John G. Parke, and S. P. Heintzelman (that "grim veteran"), and Wm. B. Franklin, were born in and appointed from the "Keystone." Jesse L. Reno was of Virginia birth.

New Hampshire has four Major-Generals in service, of whom but one, John G. Foster, was appointed from her. General Dix was appointed from New York, B. F. Butler from Massachusetts, and Fitz John Porter (a New Englander with strong Southern proclivities of old) from the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia, by the way, appoints two Major-Generals—Edward C. Ord, born in Maryland, and Fitz John Porter, in New Hampshire. Gen. Hunter, born in it, was appointed from Illinois.

Maine appoints one Major-General—Erasmus D. Keyes, born in Massachusetts.

New Jersey has no Major-General. The only one she ever had ("Philip, my King"), also "dead on the field of honor," was born in New York.

California is, of course, too much in her infancy to have given birth to any Major-General. But in the selection of Joseph Hooker, born in Massachusetts, to be her standard bearer, she evinced a taste and judgment entitling her to become the mother of generals immediately.

Michigan appoints 1 Major-General, but he is not a Michigander. Isreal B. Richardson was born in Vermont.

Vermont's only native Major-General is Wm. F. Smith. Ethan A. Hitchcock (the Herald's "Julius Cæsar Hitchcock") was appointed from Missouri, and Israel B. Richardson from Michigan.

Connecticut (thrifty State) thinks Major-Generals are not to be lavished on other States' children, and so she gives her own two sons, John Sedgewick and H. G. Wright.

South Carolina comes last on the list, Illinois proudly taking the responsibility of appointing a son of the "still-necked Palmetto generation, in the person of Stephen A. Hurlbut, an officer who, though not void of faults, bears a deservedly high reputation for gallantry, coolness, and the qualities which most adorn a commander.

An Un[illegible] Contract.—A certain contractor, whose name is ——, is said to have visited a gambling house on E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, last night, where he played at faro, and lost two hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of oats, valued at 75 cents per bushel, amounting to $206,—. The oats were stored away here to be delivered to the Government to-day. Mr. Contractor left this morning for Baltimore in a state of mind bordering on insanity. The parties are good men, and it is thought that the Government will not lose anything by the transaction.—*Wash. Cor. Phila. Inquirer.*

Hog Market.—We hear of but little doing in hogs as yet—a few are coming in to fill contracts previously made. The market will probably open at $3 50 to $3 75.

Vincennes (Ind.) Sun, 15th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

General Burnside's Arrangements.

Rebel Salt Works Destroyed.

Morgan and His Guerillas Defeated.

Capture of Stores and Supplies.

Whereabouts of Jackson and his Forces.

Rebel Lieutenant Captured.

Brisk Skirmish near Holly Springs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

The Washington Star, of this evening, has the following:

Manassas Junction, Nov. 14.—The latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Burnside assumed command has been most profitably spent in perfecting army arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms shall take place.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 14.

A contraband has made his way here who states he has overheard high officers in the rebel service, still remaining in the valley, conversing, concerning the plan of operations. According to this negro's statement, they are to send a strong body of cavalry to make a raid between this point of Burnside's army and the Potomac at Washington, and attack in detail all the small Union forces they can reach at Leesburg and elsewhere, and, in the meanwhile, send a force of infantry and artillery to hold Sigel in check or engage him to prevent him from interfering with this proposed raid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Herald has a letter from Newbern of the 9th. Gen. Foster's army was at Williamston on the 8th, with orders to march to Plymouth on the 9th, and thence embark in transports for Newbern. The movement, as far as reaching certain places, was successful; but the main object was to capture two rebel regiments that had been sent to attack Plymouth. The delay caused by the inefficiency of an acting Brigadier allowed their escape.

Reconnoissance was made when within five miles of Tarboro, and the rebels were found heavily massed with a large force, and it was deemed impolitic to attack them.

Some of the expedition had arrived at Washington.

The rebel salt works near Wilmington, were entirely destroyed by the gunboats without loss on our side.

The Herald has the following special:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 12.

Maj. Gen. Crittenden and staff have arrived. Part of Gen. Crittenden's corps under General Matthews and General Wood's division entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 10th, driving out Morgan's rebel cavalry. They captured a large amount of flour, bacon, wheat, boots and shoes, mules, and some prisoners. Next morning Morgan made a dash on General Wood's camp, eight miles from Lebanon, and captured 30 men. On the morning of the 9th, Parker's brigade entered Gallatin and encountered 800 of Morgan's men, capturing 20 and one piece of artillery.

All of Morgan's cavalry joined Gen. Breckinridge at Murfreesboro, and it is supposed left with him for Chattanooga, whither a large rebel force is going.

It is reported upon undoubted authority that an immense amount of rebel arms and supplies are collected opposite Chattanooga without facilities of transportation across the river.

Latest reports place Breckinridge's force at 20,000. Gen. Cheatham's force is reported at Tallahoma.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

One of the Herald's correspondents, just arrived from Harper's Ferry, reports that Stonewall Jackson moved his forces from the vicinity of Front Royal. His army is now encamped at Pewtown, seven miles from Winchester, on the Romney turnpike. His force is estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. All agree that he has with him forty pieces of artillery.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

It is reported that the rebels have occupied Thornton and Chester Gaps, in Burnside's rear, in force.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation of the act of Congress, been returning fugitive slaves from within our lines to rebels as well as loyal masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of the alleged transactions to be made to the War Department, in order that the officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Lieutenant Rogers, of the staff of the rebel General A. P. Hill, was captured to-day by Colonel Price's cavalry while visiting his family near Leesburg. He says Jackson will be in Cumberland within twenty-four hours. Similar rumors of Jackson's movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon them their initials with the date in lieu of writing upon them as heretofore.

The Post-Office Department to-day awarded the contracts for carrying the following named mails east of the Cascade mountains to St. Louis, to A. Mullen, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory: Routes, from Walla Walla to Colville, from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Valley via Lewiston, from Walla Walla to Pierce city, and Florence, and Elk cities. The amount allowed for these services is $24,000.

The routes pass through rich and extensive gold mining regions. It is estimated that 30,000 miners are now at work in the districts in Washington Territory east of the Cascade ranges. They will be accommodated in mail facilities by the contracts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty where the policy is conditioned that the assured is to pay a certain sum annually or at other stated period. Receipts for such payment are not subject to stamp duty if the policy has expired by limitation, or in fulfillment of the conditions of the assured. The renewal or revival of the policy in whatever form will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements by which the terms of a policy are waved or changed in any respect are subject to a stamp as above.

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., Nov. 14.

The expeditions of General Milroy to Huntersville, Monterey, Franklin, and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland, and Pendleton, have been entirely successful. He captured Major William Harness, Captain Evans, Captain Boggs, the notorious Camp, and about forty-five prisoners; also about twenty-five horses and seventy head of beef cattle. This region is now clean of rebels.

The small pox is raging at Staunton and surrounding country.

Gen. Milroy did not lose a single man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.

A special from Lagrange of the 14th, says 5 regiments of rebel cavalry advanced last evening from Lumpkins's Mills, within two miles of Holly Springs.

Skirmishing commenced and continued for sometime. The enemy lost six killed, and seven commissioned officers were captured.

The rebel Gen. Villipique died at Fort Hudson a few days ago of pneumonia.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.

River stationary. Weather clear, mercury 54.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Herald prints a memorial which is now being signed by merchants, financiers, and others, recommending the return by the Government the specie payment on all bills from twenty dollars down, and the issue of legal tender coupon bonds of $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, each having twenty years to run, bearing interest at 1½ per cent.

The Herald's Washington despatch says Gen. Van Allen will probably succeed Gen. Wadsworth as Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

It also gives a rumor that Col. G. H. Crosman will succeed Gen. Meigs as Quartermaster-General, the latter to have an important command in the field.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The steamers Glasgow and Harmonia sailed to-day for Europe, taking $798,000 in specie.

The World's Washington despatch states that the arrest of the two officers of McClellan's staff was based on a technical fault.

They did not, it is believed, belong so entirely to his staff that it was their duty to follow him to Trenton, though that was the duty of two or three aids, more intimately attached to his person.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Philadelphia Enquirer's letter, dated Gainesville, Va., Nov. 13th, says two negroes were brought in here yesterday.

They both had been with the rebel army. One of them is a private servant of Gen. Longstreet, and the other was formerly a teamster for Gen. White and was captured at Harper's Ferry, but has been with the rebel army ever since. The information brought by them is interesting and valuable.

They say that General Lee was on the Gordonsville road about a mile from Culpepper.

Longstreet was on the Sperryville road near Culpepper. Jackson's forces were reported to be on the opposite side of the Waterloo bridge, within a short distance of our forces, which are lying near there.

Gen. A. P. Hill was somewhere near Front Royal, while the other Hill was with Jackson. A few days since Longstreet said that he expected a battle would be fought in the neighborhood of Culpepper or Rappahannock.

If pressed too hard by the Yankees, the rebels intend falling back on Gordonsville or Richmond.

The Confederate army is making every preparation for the impending battle which they anticipate.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.

Additional intelligence confirms my previous interpretation of the situation in Tennessee. The rebel army is at Murfreesboro for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies South.

A movement of the Federal army is sheerly impossible until regular supplies can be guaranteed. This is impracticable while the railroad is cut in twain at South Tunnel.

General Rosecrans says he will not move for popular effect. War is a business, and must be conducted properly or not at all. Voluminous details could not state the military position more decisively.

Two rebel soldiers, whose terms have expired, but who were obliged to desert, surrendered themselves this evening. They confirm the foregoing, and report the enemy well clad, well armed, well fed, and removing their sick and supplies to the rear preparatory to retreating.

Murfreesboro' is not fortified.

The terms of the 4th, 6th, and 9th Kentucky (rebel) regiments having expired, the troops, anxious to go home, are deserting.

The railway bridge across the Tennessee, at Bridgeport, is repaired.

Thirty rebel cavalry, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, captured by Colonel Kennett's cavalry, were sent in this evening.

The meeting of Union refugees and citizens at the Capitol, this evening, was merely a speech-making operation. Gen. Rosecrans, Gov. Johnson, and others, made strong, patriotic speeches.

Our cavalry is very active, and the enemy is kept moving. Col. Kennett reports additional captures of rebel supplies in the Hartsville region.

Nashville is full of desperate rowdies. Three men were reported murdered last night.

A very stringent general order is issued touching soldiers who surrender themselves that they may be paroled and sent home. Gen. Rosecrans has determined to send all such to Camp Chase with nightcaps on their heads, after exhibiting them ignominiously on dress parade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Rebel officers arriving here to-day, as prisoners, state that Lee has been removed from the command of the rebel army, and that Joe Johnston has been placed in his stead.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.

Flour dull and 10 cents lower; superfine $5 25@5 30. Wheat dull; red $1, white $1 12. Corn in active demand at 50@53c for shelled and ear. Oats dull at 49@50c. Whisky 34½ and firm.

Mess pork in good demand at 10 30@10 35. Sales 2,000 bbls. Lard dull at 8¾@8⅞. Green meats in fair demand. Sales 6,000 lbs. at 3¼, shoulders, 5⅜, hams and bacon firm at 5¾@6, and for shoulders, sides, and clear sides. Coffee firm, 32@34. Sugar 11½@12½. Hogs unchanged and in fair demand at 4 30@4 60 for light and extra large. Receipts 8,000.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

At the opening of the beef cattle market this week the stock in the pens was nearly 1,000 head, which was further increased by the arrival of some 700 head before the close. The general quality of the stock was considerably below that of last week, and good first class cattle was very scarce. The late stormy weather has had a very bad effect upon the cattle nearly all of which were in transit at the time, and have not yet recovered from the effects of their exposure and fatigue. The stock consequently presented a shrunken appearance, and makes a difference of several dollars per head to the owners. A very few superior quality have sold at 9c per lb for the net weight of beef, seller sinking offal, and on extra grades prices are about the same as last week, owing to the small quantity on hand. The supply of medium and inferior grades is very large, and on these prices have fallen off about ¼@½c per lb. Many of the latter have been disposed of at 5½@6c, and some rough "alleyways" as low as 5c. The bulk of the sales are from 7 to 8c.

The attempt on the part of the wholesale butchers to shift the Government tax of 30c per head on the drover has proved an utter failure, and this week business proceeds in the usual manner. This is as it should be, and reflection has no doubt shown the butchers the impropriety of their proceedings.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's	4,735	26	179	831	...
At Browning's	283	35	82	4,725	...
At O'Brien's	18	23	112	4,870	...
At Chamberlin's	81	23	121	2,039	...
Sold at Bergen	181	...	...	...	...
Total	5,331	107	794	12,466	40,482
Total last week	5,567	195	767	8,973	31,652
Increase	...	...	27	3,493	8,920
Decrease	237	88			
Average No. per week last year	4,226	167	564	9,537	11,806

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
Extra	8½@9	8½@9
First quality	8@8½	8@8½
Second quality	7@7½	7@7¾
Third quality	6½@6¾	6@6¾
Inferior	5@6	5@6
Average of all sales about	7½	7@7½

Milch Cows and Calves.—Milch cows are still slow of sale, and prices remain about the same as at the date of our last report. The general price is from $28 to $35, with here and there a fine one for $40 or $45. Veal calves are without important change. Rather more calves worth 5½@6c are in the market than last week, and these sell well, but commoner kinds are dull, and range from 3½ to 5½c. Some "Bobs" were lying in the pens which the owner estimated would bring from $1 50 to $1 50 per head, while others would scarcely pay for killing. At the winter price of milk, farmers find it unprofitable to keep calves over one or six weeks, and they are consequently hurried off to market nearly as soon as calved, thus greatly adding to the supply of poor stock.

Sheep and Lambs.—The arrivals have been considerably increased last week, but with the advanced price of pelts and a good demand, the market has been quite brisk, and prices are 25@50c per head higher on all grades. We quote sheep, alive, at 4½@5¼c, mostly at 4½@5c, and lambs do. 5@5½c, with a few choice for grading at 6c. Good fat mutton is selling in the market at 5½@6c. Pelts are still in good demand, and prices have advanced. We hear of sales at $1 75@$1 87, a few even higher.

The Hog Market.—The arrivals of swine this week are nearly 9,000 more than last week, but as packers are now working to a considerable extent, the demand has been quite active, and nearly all the stock is cleared out, prices advancing ⅛@¼c per pound, particularly on good fat hogs. We quote corn-fed, live, at 4⅜@5c, and distillery-fed at 4@4¾c.

Henry D. Grant reports prices of swine as follows:

	Live per lb.	Dressed per lb.
Prime corn-fed	4¾@5c.	5¾@6c.
Distillery-fed	4@4½c.	4@5c.

World.

ORLEY FARM, a Novel, by Trollope. $1 25. Paper $1.
n13 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

New Card Photographs and Albums.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES and the most desirable Albums.
n13 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

Diaries for 1863—100 different kinds.
FOR SALE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, wholesale and retail.
n13 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

NEW MACKEREL—
5 bbls No. 1 L. Mackerel;
10 bbls No. 1 do;
10 bbls No. 2 L. do;
10 bbls No. 2 do;
20 bbls No. 3 L. do;
10 ½bls No. 2 do;
20 kits Mess do;
10 kits No. 1 L. do;
20 kits No. 3 L. do;
Just received and for sale by
n12 GARDNER & CO.

GREAT STOCK OF MILITARY CLOTHING.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main street, Opposite the National Hotel,
HAS NOW IN STORE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Military—
Dress Coats, Pants, and vests;
Fatigue Coats, Pants, and vests;
Overcoats (Regulation style);
Artillery and Cavalry Jackets;
Negligee Shirts and Gauntlets;
Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
ALSO,
An immense stock of Men's and Boy's Fine Clothing, together with a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for which orders are solicited.
Good fits and satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
Call at ARMSTRONG'S,
n8 Northwest Corner of Fourth and Main.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA SIRUPS—20 bbls New York and Philadelphia Sirups arrived to-day and for sale by
n8 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

CANDLES—
500 boxes Star Candles;
200 ½ do do do;
100 ¼ do do do; for sale by
n8 GARDNER & CO.

(206) SUTLERS' GOODS.
50 DOZEN PINT CURRANT JELLY;
43 do do Pickles;
100 do quart Fresh Peaches;
50 boxes Smoking Tobacco;
Tomato, Walnut, and Mushroom Catchup, &c.;
In store and for sale by
n8 W. H. WALKER & CO.

COVE OYSTERS AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES—
10 cases Cove Oysters;
1 hhd Bologna Sausage; received to-day by
n8 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

RIO COFFEE—55 bags prime Rio Coffee, in linen bags, received to-day and for sale by
n8 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

(206) Superior Old Whisky.
25 BARRELS BOURBON COUNTY WHISKY, warranted 5 years old;
75 bbls 5 years old;
100 bbls 4 years old;
110 bbls 3 years old;
200 bbls 2 years old;
500 bbls 1 year old;
In store and for sale by
n8 W. H. WALKER & CO.

SODA—
100 boxes Soda (1 lb papers);
15 casks do; for sale by
n8 GARDNER & CO.

SUTLERS' SUNDRIES—
50 cases fresh Cove Oysters;
25 do ½box Sardines;
150 do Fresh and Brandy Peaches;
100 do assorted Jams and Jellies;
50 do 1 lb Lobsters;
100 do Fresh Strawberries and Blackberries;
50 do Pie Fruits, Whortleberries, &c.;
150 do assorted Pickles;
20 do pickled Herring;
100 boxes No. 1 do;
300 do prime W. R. Cheese;
3,000 lbs Dried Beef;
2,000 lbs Bologna Sausage;
1,000 lbs choice Beef Tongues;
2,500 lbs choice W. R. Butter in 2 lb cans;
50 bbls Spice Nuts and Ginger Cakes;
With a variety of other goods; all of which we offer to the trade at LOWEST RATES.
n7 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 334 Main st.

SOAP—
100 boxes Family Soap;
25 do German do; for sale by
n8 GARDNER & CO.

Wrapping Paper.
923 BUNDLES WRAPPING PAPER, ASSORTED sizes, this day received and for sale by
n10 ORRIN RAWSON, 336 Main st.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—
45 hhds fair to choice;
15 hhds Clarified;
Received direct from New York by railroad and for sale by n8 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov 13, 1862.

Present—Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Messrs. Lightburn, Crowe, Earick and Jefferson.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Engineer submitted an apportionment of the grading and paving of the alley south of Green, running from Center to Fifth street, John Keegan, contractor which was referred to Street Committee, Western District; when, on motion of Mr. Grainger, a resolution was adopted approving the same.

The Engineer submitted an apportionment of the digging and walling of a well at Walnut and Montgomery streets, P. Holler, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

The Engineer reported an apportionment of the grading, paving and curbing of Rose Lane street, from Preston to Jackson, N. Kempf, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted a grade profile of Rose Lane street, from Hancock to Clay, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A petition from John Schoenberg, asking further time to complete the cistern at Fifteenth and Market streets, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported twenty-one interments for October, which was filed.

The report of C. P. Taylor, Marketmaster of house No. 3, to Jan. 14, 1862, was read and filed.

The report of the Wharfmaster to Nov. 8, 1862, was read and filed.

The Wharfmaster reported that the wharf needed repairs at the foot of First street, at the ferry landing, which was referred to Committee on Wharf; when

Mr. Irving, from said committee, reported a resolution authorizing the needed grading, at a cost not exceeding $200, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger presented a petition from the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute for assistance, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Grainger, Baxter, and Irvine.

The Flour Inspectors' reports for October were read and filed.

Mr. Grainger presented a petition to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Chestnut, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District; when

Mr. Grainger, from said committee, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance, which was adopted.

Mr. Kinkead, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the sale of beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and lambs, which was recommitted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Street-hands Eastern District, $311 51, for work from 16th to 30th of October.

Street hands Eastern District, $285 25, for work from October 30th to November 12th.

Street-hands Western District, $370 87, for work from 16th to 30th of October.

Street hands Western District, $281 25, for work from October 30th to November 12th.

M. Megowan and others, $82 75, for repairs to bowldered streets.

A. B. Semple and others, $34 11, for sundries to Street Inspectors.

John Keegan, $336 41, for culvert at Eleventh and High streets.

J. A. Kemball, $159, for sewer at foot of Twelfth street.

C. P. Taylor, $8 95, for repairs to Market No. 3.

Police, $2,367 90, expenses for October, 1862.

Fire Department, $1,797 31, expenses for October, 1862.

Greene & Richards, $581, for tin-roofing the hospital.

Workhouse, $556 87, expense for September, 1862.

Workhouse, $764 78, expense for October, 1862.

Mr. Tomppert, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution directing the Engineer to have flag-stones placed on the south side of Chestnut, at Second street, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition to repair the gutters on south side of Walnut, between First and Second streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District, and, on motion of Mr. Tomppert, a resolution was adopted authorizing the work.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to dig and wall a well at Seventeenth street and Portland avenue, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Shaw, Armstrong, Baxter, Herbert, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tomppert, Tucker, and Twyman—16.

Nays—None.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to dig and wall a well at Seventeenth and High streets, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Shaw, Armstrong, Baxter, Herbert, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tomppert, Tucker, and Twyman—16.

Nays—None.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards having assembled, Wm. Varble was elected Falls Pilot, in place of Capt. Hamilton, deceased.

Wm. E. Robinson was elected School Trustee for the Fourth ward, in place of Dr. Holland, resigned; when

The joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Grainger reported a resolution approving the grade of the alley south of Green, from Fifth to Center street, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a contract from the Board of Aldermen, executed by Thos. J. Nall, to dig and wall a cistern at Ninth street and Broadway, which was approved.

Mr. Grainger reported a resolution directing the Engineer to buy the necessary stamps to place on all city contracts and collect the amounts from contractors, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to place stepping-stones across Fifth street, south side of Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to have condemned the property of Mrs. Kidd, at Preston and Madison streets, so as to widen the sidewalk on Madison street, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were adopted, viz:

J. and V. Lyons, tavern, corner of Second and Jefferson streets.

E. M. Stonesifer, coffeehouse, on Market, between First and Second streets.

John Litzenschwab, coffeehouse, on Green, between Preston and Jackson streets.

John Munchof, coffeehouse, corner of Green and Preston streets.

Mr. Tucker, from same, reported against the petition of L. Cassello, for coffeehouse corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Twyman presented an ordinance to repave the sidewalk on the south side of Main, from Eleventh street east to the boundary of the property known as Quinn's Row, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Shaw, Herbert, Irvine, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Story and Twyman—9.

Nays—President Ronald and Messrs. Armstrong, Baxter, Grainger, Guy, Tomppert and Tucker—7.

The clerk was instructed to distribute the business from the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, November 27, 1862, at 7 o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

CANVASED HAMS—
15 tierces Stagg Hams;
10 do Lebanon do;
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
n6 No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FLOUR—
350 bbls A No. 1 Family Flour, best brands;
100 bbls Superfine do;
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
n6 No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SUNDRIES—
70 boxes Mold Candles;
50 do Star do;
150 do Essence Coffee;
25 do Cincinnati Starch;
15 do Cognac Brandy;
10 do Bourbon Whisky;
20 do Hemp Bed-Cords;
In store and for sale by
n6 JOHN H. GRIFFITH.

VINEGAR—100 bbls Cider Vinegar in store and for sale by n6 JOHN H. GRIFFITH.

SIDEWALK PAVING.

Notice to Owners of Property.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the improvement of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of the lot owners as provided for in the third section of the seventh article of the City Charter.

All drains from lots or houses to be conveyed under the sidewalks in iron pipes in accordance with the ordinance regulating the same, the said work when executed to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with specifications regulating sidewalk paving, to be repaved at the expense of the property owners.

To repave and recurb the sidewalk on the west side of Seventh street from Chestnut to Walnut street.

Geo. W. Anderson (trustee)	150 feet.
Thos. S. Kennedy	100 "
G. Shuman	65 "
John Smidt	40 "
J. H. Ryan	35 "
Mrs. Fanny Coward	30 "
D. V. Mandeville	45 "
W. Kinney (E. Needham, agent)	34 "
Jno. Hart	26 "
Jno. M. Delph	160 "
Mrs. Mary Cart	30 "

JNO. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1862. n8 d10

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., November 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, November 17, 1862, for furnishing the following supplies, viz:

250,000 lbs best quality clear Bacon Sides, in *hickory strapped boxes*, to contain about 300 lbs each.

250,000 lbs best quality Bacon Shoulders, in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head lined.

750,000 lbs best quality Pilot Bread, packed in *hickory strapped boxes containing 50 lbs net each*, of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread, *bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together*. The boxes must be 13½ inches square in cross section external measure.

2,000 bushels of best quality new White Beans, well seasoned, dry, and clean, in good, bright, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.

25,000 lbs prime Rice, in clean, good barrels, full head lined.

75,000 lbs Roasted Coffee, in double sacks.

2,000 lbs good Black Tea.

150,000 lbs Clarified Sugar, in good, bright, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.

25,000 lbs best quality Crushed Sugar, in good, bright, well-coopered barrels, full head lined.

5,000 gallons Vinegar.

10,000 lbs best quality Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

30,000 lbs good hard Soap.

800 bushels good, dry, fine Salt.

2,000 gallons Molasses, in half barrels.

1,750 bbls Extra Flour.

The above to be delivered *free of all charges* at the Commissary Storehouses in Louisville, Ky., on or before the 25th of November, 1862.

Same quantity as above to be delivered on or before the 30th of November, 1862.

No allowance made for packages, which must be *strong and well made* and plainly marked as per pattern to be seen at this office.

Actual tare will be deducted for *all descriptions of packages*.

Proposals for *each article* and for *each delivery will be on separate sheets of paper*, be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence," and be accompanied with a copy of this advertisement.

Samples of all articles except meats *must accompany* proposals and be carefully marked with the name of the bidder; and should any party to whom a contract is awarded under this advertisement fail to comply with its requirements, no bids thereafter will be received from them.

All goods are to be received subject to inspection of such person as the undersigned shall designate.

Payments will be made in such funds as are furnished by the Government and for the amount of each delivery.

The specifications of this advertisement must be *strictly complied with*, as they are deemed explicit.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned hereby bind themselves, if this proposal be accepted, to deliver, in compliance with the requirements of the enclosed advertisement, the following Subsistence stores:

e. g. 25,000 pounds Bacon Shoulders at 5 cents per pound on or before the 25th of November, 1862.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bid for proper cause. H. C. SYMONDS,
n12 dtd Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!! SOAP!!!!

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT THE CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, manufactured by B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from all rosin, clay, and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, cheapest, and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use. IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION. Among the many testimonials received respecting its unsurpassed excellence and its adaptation for use in soft, hard, and salt waters we can only now refer to the subjoined certificates, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as Quartermasters and Commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery:

Quartermaster's Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Quartermaster Twelfth Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH,
Quartermaster Fourteenth Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD,
Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS GEN McCOOK'S DIVISION U. S. ARMY,
January 20, 1862.

"Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives universal satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Capt. SAM'L GAMAGE,
Depot Commissary,
Munfordville, Ky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of "Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap," which has been used extensively in our regiments within the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service.

Capt. W. H. ECKLES,
Commissary Lochiel Cavalry,
Jeffersonville, Ind.
H. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster First Wisconsin Regiment,
e7 d10 Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 7, 1862.

White-edged Velvets,

Silk and Worsted Braids,

Ladies' & Children's Gloves,

&c., at

C. J. RAIBLE'S,

334 Jefferson street,

OPPOSITE THE U. S. HOTEL.

n10

NATIONAL HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

T. A. HARROW PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, - - $2 00 Per Day.

o21dtf

COTTON WRAPPING TWINE—500 lbs Cotton Wrapping Twine just received and for sale by
n1 ORRIN RAWSON, 336 Main st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—
5 cases Delmonico;
35 do Verzenay;
42 basket Heidsick;
Just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by n11 J. P. THOMPSON, 79 Fourth st.

BRANDIES, WHISKY, &c.—
12 casks fine Brandy;
5 bbls old Peach Brandy;
7 bbls old Apple do;
72 bbls fine old Bourbon Whisky;
2 puncheons old Jamaica Rum;
2 do old Irish Whisky;
2 ¼pipes Holland Gin;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
n1 J. P. TOMPSON, 79 Fourth st.

ZINC WASH-BOARDS—
100 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards;
25 do wood roller do;
Just received and for sale by
n1 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 main st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
500 BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES AND bright colors, for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
o30 208 and 210 Main street.

DEMAND U. S. TREASURY NOTES, August 10, 1861,
WANTED by JAMES LOW & CO.,
o2 208 and 210 Sixth street.

N. O. SUGAR—25 hhds good to choice (refilled) receiving and in store for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
o15 North side Main, below Seventh st.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO—
85 boxes King's ¼ lbs Missouri Tobacco;
15 do Kentucky lbs do;
50 do Kentucky common lbs do;
In store and for sale by
o25 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

BICARB. SODA—100 kegs for sale by
s8 GARDNER & CO.

SODA—20 boxes 1 lb papers just received by
o10 GARDNER & CO.

50 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

20 BAGS COTTON YARN, for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

TOBACCO—
75 boxes Kentucky Tobacco;
40 do Missouri do;
40 do Virginia do; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

TEA—
125 half chests Oolong and Pouchong;
30 do do G. P. and Imperial; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

Military Books not to be found elsewhere in the City.
INCLUDING INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARtillery Tactics, Military Surgery, &c.
o11 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

CHEESE—400 boxes selected W. R. and Hamburg, in store and for sale by TAIT, SON, & CO.
o6 334 Main street.

Cotton Mops.
25 DOZEN COTTON MOPS THIS WEEK RECeiving and for sale by
o17 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

SIRUP—200 packages Extra and Golden, in bbls, half bbls, and kegs, received per Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by
o24 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

CANDLES—200 boxes Star Candles in store and for sale by
n13 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO

APPLES AND CIDER—A supply of choice Apples and Cider constantly on hand and for sale by
n5 JOHN H. GRIFFITH.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 21, Trains will be run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAIN for Bowling Green will leave Louisville daily at 8 A. M., arriving at Bowling Green at 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Bowling Green at 9:30 A. M., and arrive in Louisville at 5 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS for Munfordsville and all intermediate Stations will leave daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN for Lebanon and all way Stations will leave at 7 A. M. daily (except Sunday).

Freights for main road and Lebanon branch will be received in Depot on Monday, Oct. 20.
o18 dtf B. MARSHALL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, AND until further Notice, an ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Freight and Passengers will leave Louisville at 8 A. M. for Lebanon Junction.

Returning, will leave Lebanon Junction at 1 P. M. and arrive at Louisville at 5:30 P. M.
o10 dtf B. MARSHALL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT.

1862. Summer Arrangement. 1862.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 1, PASSENger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

8:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (Daily except Sundays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the West, arriving at St. Louis at 9:00 P. M.; connecting also at Greencastle Junction with T. & R. Railroad East and West and at Lafayette with T. & W. Railroad East and West and Michigan City for Chicago and Detroit.

8:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (Daily) reaching St. Louis at 8:00 A. M. and Cincinnati at 6 A. M. This Train runs to Mitchell only. Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitchell with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 7:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M.

Only one Change of Cars in St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

Baggage checked through.

This Road runs the only trains from Louisville connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad West.

For THROUGH TICKETS and further information apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Trains are run by Louisville time.

A. B. CULVER, Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Agent. m5 dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS on this Road will leave and arrive as follows:

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE:

3:00 P. M. FAST EXPRESS for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East.
10:00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.
Both Trains making connections for the East.

ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE:

7:30 P. M. from Cincinnati and St. Louis.
12:10 A. M. from Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
11:40 A. M. from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.
Both Trains making connections from the East.
n5 dtf JAS. FERRIER, G. T. A.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. E. MOORE - - - - Freight Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO EASTERN CITIES given at lowest rates via River to Pittsburg, Mail Line to Cincinnati and via Jeffersonville Railroad.

All applications relating to the transportation of Freight Eastward to be made at the office, No. 131 Fourth (or Wall) street. ap13 dtf

1862. 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

285 MILES DOUBLE TRACK

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
TO ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

(with close connections from Western Cities),

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

AND

CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG

FOR

BALTIMORE & WASHIGTON.

FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW YORK

ONE TRAIN RUNS DAILY (420 MILES)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE of CARS,

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK,

TICKETS FOR SALE TO BOSTON BY BOAT OR RAIL.
Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound Lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

Philadelphia, New York, & Baltimore.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri *by Railroad direct*.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are *at all times as favorable as are charged by the other Railroad Companies.*

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
H. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, O.
G. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Va.
HALL & CO., Marietta, O.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, O.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, O.
F. McNELLY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSTON, Ripley, O.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, O.
B. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
jan3 dly

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

We have already received a full supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE,

And shall be happy to see any of our old customers.

OTIS & CO.,

516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, & 405 Broadway, New York.

s8 dtf

HADDOCK, REED, & CO.,
Nos. 438 and 440 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM THEIR FRIENDS THAT THEY CONtinue to keep a very full and complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety of style and quality, and invite the attention of their old customers and merchants generally, which they offer upon the best terms, and solicit a call of buyers or orders.

A GOOD CHANCE.

RECRUITS ARE STILL WANTED FOR THE 5TH KENTUCKY MOUNTED INFANTRY. Those desiring to render their country the most effective service in the important crisis will please call at A. J. ALEXANDER'S Recruiting Office, on south side Main, near First street. Those enlisting will go to Camp Robinson, about two miles from the city, where they will be armed and fully equipped, well clothed, and thoroughly drilled by experienced officers. o3 dtf

MILITARY GOODS!

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,

No. 229 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Military and Sutlers' Goods,

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Pistols, Cots, Mattresses, Mess-Chests, India-Rubber Goods, &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FAVOR'S PATENT CAMP AND HOSPITAL COTS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

o11 d2m

MILITARY GOODS!

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND TRUNKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. PROAL.

217 Third street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SADDLE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Military Saddlery,
Swords and Bowie Knives,
Pistols and Camp Furniture,
Smoking Pipes and Variety Goods, &c.

PRESENTATION SADDLES, SWORDS, AND PISTOLS FURNISHED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Also on hand

Ammunition Pouches for Henry Rifles

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. jy10 tf—d&w1s

WM. SKENE & CO.,

MANUFACTURER OF

Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil, Extra Lard Oil, Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha, Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer, Coal and Carbon Oil and Lamps of every description, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &c.

WAREHOUSE AND STORE ON BULLITT STREET.
CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS CORNER SIXTEENTH AND HIGH STREETS.
LARD OIL AND LAMP FACTORY ON BULLITT, BETWEEN MAIN AND WATER. may29

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK R. THOMPSON. JOHN L. BROWN.

THOMPSON & BROWN,
Merchandise and Produce Brokers,
NO. 43 WALNUT STREET, UP STAIRS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
n6 d2m

S. B. McGILL,
307 Green street, between Third and Fourth,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of
HAVANA CIGARS,
Virginia Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco, Pouches, and every variety of Smoking Tobacco.
A large assortment of the best brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO kept constantly on hand.
ap17 dly

HOWE'S LATEST IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine,
ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.
The Cylinder Machines are unequaled for leather stitching. T. C. MIDDLETON, Agent,
320 west side Fourth street,
jl1 eodly1stp between Market and Jefferson.

CALDWELL & MORRIS,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Old Slip, NEW YORK.
mar14 6m

AL. BOURLIER. JAS. L. COCHRAN.
BOURLIER & COCHRAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE,
Guttering, Roofing, Spouting,
Housekeepers' Kitchen Articles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 268 Fifth st., between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Coal Buckets of the best Juniata Iron.
Stove-Pipes put up at the shortest notice.
Out-door Work promptly attended to.
PATENT MAGNETIC TACK HAMMER AND ASHLEY'S SCREW LOG-BEATER.—We particularly invite the attention of the public to these very useful little articles. jy21 d6m

JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Feed, Produce, Grain, Flour, &c.,
No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Consignments solicited. Orders filled. a5

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER,
Improved Metal Burial Cases
Combining beauty, durability, and lightness.
Office corner Seventh & Jefferson, Louisville.
THE ABOVE CASKETS ARE MADE OF CORRUgated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. d19 dtf

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and steel frames, at the OPTICAL STAND in
L. A. CIVILL'S STORE,
431 South Main street, 3 doors above Fifth st.
Constantly on hand superior FIELD GLASSES and a full line of OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. Sold wholesale and retail. may6

KENTUCKY EATING HOUSE,
B. R. WARNER, Proprietor,
503 and 505 Jefferson st., opposite Court House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
This establishment is ready to accommodate the largest number of customers in the shortest possible time at the lowest rate with the best the market affords. The proprietor will do all that he can to enable his friends to enjoy themselves.

OLD METALS.
WE BUY ALL KINDS OF OLD METALS, SUCH as Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, Scrap Lead, Old Copper, &c., for which we pay the highest market price. We also buy and exchange for second hand Platform Scales.
aug18 dtf W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

H. VERHOEFF. G. VERHOEFF.
VERHOEFF & BROTHERS,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
NO. 140 FOURTH OR WALL STREET,
Between Main and Water streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONSIGNMENTS OF FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, and Provisions will receive prompt attention. Highest price paid for WHEAT. jy11

W. H. CRUTCHER,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 625 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE SALE and purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. From an experience of twenty years, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with business.
A complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and QUEENSWARE on hand. Charges moderate. ap23

MILLINERY GOODS.
Mrs. WM. OSBORN
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that she is now opening a fresh stock of seasonable MILLINERY GOODS, Embracing all the articles in this line, which she will sell low for cash.
HAT and BONNET FRAMES of the latest importations wholesale and retail.
BLEACHING and DYEING carefully attended to at the old stand.
318 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.
s16 LOUISVILLE, KY.

New Books at Civill's.
LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING, Minister of National Scotch Church. $3.
MEMOIRS OF REV. DR. MURRAY (Kirwan), by S. I. Prime. $1.
A SYSTEM OF LOGIC, by P. McGregor. 90c.
WILLSON'S MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN OBJECT LESSONS. $1.
n13 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

N. O. SUGAR—75 hhds fair to choice N. O. Sugar for sale by [s2] GARDNER & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR
(Successors to Jos. Robb),
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,
And Sole Agents for the
POMEROY COAL.
ORDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.
Office No. 301 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 302 southwest corner Brook and Market streets. je23 dtf

REMOVAL.
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD,
Grain Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW WAREHOUSE on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.
d23 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

MILL FURNISHING.
FRENCH BURRS—All sizes and kinds.
BOLTING CLOTHS—All numbers, best make.
IMPROVED PORTABLE MILLS, with solid French Burrs, and made on best known plan.
SMUT MACHINES—Several different kinds.
MILL IRONS, SCREWS, SCREENS, BOLTING, Plaster Paris, and Mill articles generally.
We have on hand a large stock of the above-named articles. For sale low and quality warranted.
HERBERT & WRIGHT,
sep27 dtf No. 14 Third st., bet. Main and river.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.
I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH REGIMENTS or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettles, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short notice. P. M. JONES,
o22 b126,1f Fourth st., near National Hotel.

Officers' Camp Chest.
THE MOST COMPLETE ARTICLE OF THE kind ever invented. Call and see it.
P. M. JONES,
o12 b225,1f Fourth st., near National Hotel.

FILL YOUR ALBUMS
AT
WEBSTER'S GALLERY.
Cartes de Visite
OF

Gen. Rousseau,	Col. Fry,
Gen. McCook,	Col. Pope,
Gen. Shoepff,	Col. Bruce,
Gen. Johnson,	Col. Landrum,
Gen. Beeley,	Col. Enyart,
Gen. Wood,	Col. Walker,
Gen. Thomas,	Col. Wynkoop,
Gen. Nelson,	Col. Williams,
Maj. Finnt,	Col. Sirwell,
Maj. Helvetl,	Col. Sedgwick,
Dr. Clint,	Col. Mundy,
Col. Harlan,	

And scores of others from all parts of the world, including all the "led" and a great many of the "unled" Generals.
P. S.—Persons from a distance can by enclosing one dollar to our address by mail receive five pictures of any person or persons among our collection.
mar19 dtf WEBSTER'S GALLERY.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
Commisson Merchants
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FEED, PRODUCE, GRAIN, FLOUR, AND WHISKY,
143 WALL STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Consignments solicited. Orders filled. j8 d6m

T. W. MEAD
(Successor to MEAD & BRO.),
MANUFACTURER OF
Iron Railings,
Bank Vaults,
Verandahs,
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Iron Jails, &c.,
Green street, opposite Custom House,
jy23 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. MURPHY
Is Dealer in strictly screened
PITTSBURG & HARTFORD CITY
COAL!
Office on Third street, near Main. ju5 dtf

TO BANKERS and MERCHANTS.
FOR SALE—A WROUGHT IRON SALAMANDER SAFE, with burglar proof locks (cost $550 in New York), 4 ft. 3-12 high, 2 ft 12 wide, and 1 ft 12 feet deep, all inside fire-proof.
may8 dtf FORWALL & BROTHER.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
J. G. MATHERS,
No. 819 Main st.,
ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND CHECK MATTING on hand, which was bought previous to the recent large advance, and which can be sold lower than the same goods can now be purchased in the Eastern markets. Come, one—come, all.
The above stock comprises some $40,000 yards of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.
Also in store a large and desirable lot of Shades, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Damask and Satin DeLaines. In fact everything in the way of Steamboat and House Furnishing Goods. a22 dtf

CITY HOTEL, BOWLING GREEN, KY.
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